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IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS (Cont'd)

father's friend. LeClaire's mother was an Indian; his father, French. To LeClaire's many stories of early Indian life, Colonel Scott acknowledges his indebtedness; also for stories of Captain Abraham Lincoln in the same Black Hawk War.

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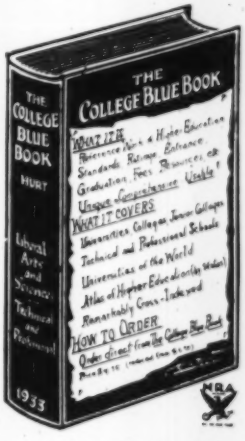

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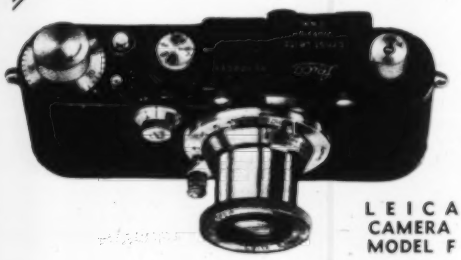

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

A special number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL to be devoted to Correspondence Schools and their relation to public libraries, previously scheduled for December 1, has been postponed until January 1, 1934, in order to take care of the three excellent papers by representatives of foreign libraries, presented before the second General Session at the A.L.A. Conference in Chicago. These papers include: "What the Preservation of the Records of Scholarship Means to Changing Civilizations", by Eugène Tisserant; "The Social Responsibility of the Modern Library," by Arundell Esdaile; and "Society's Responsibility to Maintain Institutions of Education and Scholarship," by Isak Collijn.

The leading article scheduled for the December 15 issue will be "Shall Librarians Have a Code?," by Mrs. Barbara Cowles of the University of California Library. This article has been prepared in view of the interest in the subject of a code for librarians. Other articles scheduled for this number will include: "Classification Viewed from Its Pedagogical Aspects," by Harriet D. MacPherson of Columbia University and "College Library News, A Summary of News Relating to College and University Libraries."

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

When Filing Cards Take The Place Of Books

By DR. L. BENDIKSON

In Charge, Photographic Reproductions, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California

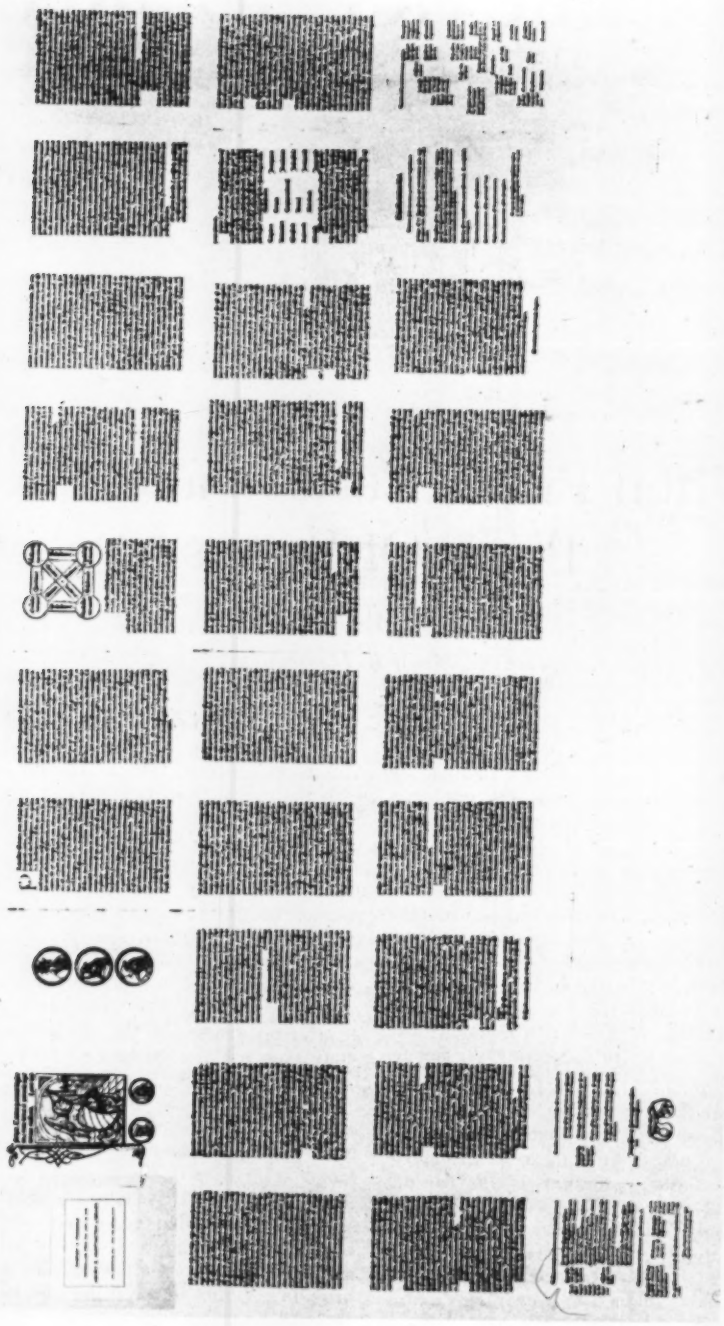
A YEAR ago, in the October issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, a short description was given of an improved method to make 35-mm film reproductions of reference and source material required elsewhere for study or for collation. The general interest in these reproductions on moving picture film strips, or reels, was surprisingly great, a fact that readily can be ascribed to their low cost, but on the other hand, the number of film reproductions actually in use is still surprisingly low. The reason for this discrepancy is due to two drawbacks, that so far have stood in the way of a more general adoption of this form of reproduction: fire hazard and the necessity of projecting the image.

Small quantities of films are found nowadays in many private houses where its tenants own moving picture cameras, but public institutions and libraries are bound by a more strict observance of the rules and regulations of the fire underwriters; and rightly so. To comply with these regulations requires rather expensive fire proofing precautions, and so far very few institutions have felt that the entailing expenditures were fully justified under the prevailing circumstances. No matter how attractive the price of the film reproductions might be, especially when more voluminous documents are concerned, their fire hazard has been a serious obstacle.

During these last months the phototechnical laboratory of the Huntington Library at San Marino, California, has conducted experiments with the aim to find means to overcome this obstacle, and the results of these experiments are set forth in the following brief outline.

The first radical change was to print, from the film negatives, positives on paper, so-called contact prints. For this purpose the film reel was cut into strips of five frames each, which were fastened at both ends with gummed tape on a glass plate, four or five strips on a plate measuring 8x10". This glass plate was placed in a printing frame of the corresponding dimensions and when a contact print was made this contained 20 frames, each frame with either one or two pages of text, depending whether the work was reproduced page for page or by openings, the latter meaning, two pages facing each other.

In this manner it will be possible to reproduce an entire Elizabethan quarto on two prints of the size of a 5x8" filing card, and the principal works of that literary period, or of any other, can be brought together into a filing unit of a few drawers, and be as readily at hand as the entries in a card catalog. This concentration of material within a limited space opens additional possibilities and it might tend to solve, among others,



Smallest Micro Print, Made In The Size of 1.5 x 3 Filing Card. The Same Reproduction Can Be Made For Letter Size Files, About 8½ x 11
Or For Use With Reading Glass, 18 Pages On A Sheet Of Letter Size

the problem of preserving the information contained in the daily newspapers and other rapidly accumulating documents.

With these photographic prints on sensitized paper there is no more question of fire hazard, and the necessity of projection is likewise eliminated. In the place of these two drawbacks we have, however, to overcome one difficulty, namely to make the "micro prints" easily legible. In our laboratory this is done with a low power binocular microscope, with a magnification of about 7 diameters. This microscope is not equipped with the usual base, but is, for this purpose, affixed to an adjustable swinging stand, which tilts the oculars or eyepieces at a comfortable reading angle. In this position all eye strain is eliminated and it is possible to read the "micro prints" for hours in succession without fatigue, and after a while the use of such a binocular microscope causes no more inconvenience than the wearing of a pair of spectacles.

In such circles where the use of optical instruments is a daily occurrence, the preceding statement will be readily confirmed, but for those that are unfamiliar with these instruments, there is naturally a certain hesitance to adopt a system that is based on the use of a microscope. For them a more detailed description of the apparatus is desirable. The low power binocular, used for this purpose, is not to be confused with the high power precision instruments with delicate focussing apparatus, used for instance in bacteriology or for other scientific pursuit and which require the observer to squint with one eye through the barrel into a dimly lit field. A binocular microscope, as the word implies, has two barrels, like a field glass and its focussing is equally easy as of the latter instrument. As a matter of fact, the whole apparatus looks very much like a tilted field glass affixed to a bracket.

Nevertheless it occurs not infrequently that we hear the remark: "If we only could read the prints with an ordinary magnifying glass" and this has led us to try out simultaneously "micro prints" of a larger size. The Leica frame measures approximately one and a half by one inch, but it is an easy matter to enlarge inexpensively the 5x8" collective print of 20 frames to practically any size required. Letter size, 8½x11", has been suggested, because inexpensive files of these measurements are generally available. Thereby is sacrificed some of the space saving properties of the 5x8" prints, but we obtain images that can be read with an ordinary magnifying glass. Personally I do not recommend these enlargements, in the long run the use of a magnifying glass causes more eye strain than a binocular, but they are made as a concession to those who have objections against the use of a microscope.

In libraries without facilities for film work, "micro prints" can be made with the photostat camera. For this purpose reduced photostat negatives, not exceeding three inches in height, are made of the different pages or openings. They are trimmed and pasted on a sheet of black paper in five rows of 10 pages each. The 50 negative pages are then reduced collectively in one exposure to the required size. For the second reduction it is advisable to use glossy (gelatine) paper, and it might be suggested not to rely on automatic focussing for sharpness. By making the photostat negatives about three inches in height, they can serve also for the printing of positives of the same size as the original, which may be required at another occasion.

High Spots

One patch of sunlight in the city
Seems to me more intensely pretty
Than acres in the country, where
That sort of thing is not so rare.
Patches of sunlight clinging high
On chromium steeples in the sky—
Slivers that wedge themselves between
Apartment houses—I have seen
Thousands of just such bright oases
Shimmering in the oddest places.

——From *Out Of My Head*
By Margaret Fishback,
author of *I Feel Better Now.*
Courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co.

Rental Service for the College Library A Way Out of the Depression[1]

By DEBORAH KING

Librarian, Senior Grade, University of California at Los Angeles Library

TWO YEARS ago, at the Los Angeles meeting of the American Library Association, we heard of the one-year progress of rental service in the University of California Library, and something of the workings of a similar service at the University of Chicago.

Since that time, the rental service at the University of California has grown and thrived and, for the practical purpose of the purchase of books for collateral and required reading, has become a paying proposition. It is proving satisfactory on that campus, both from the point of view of the student and of the Library, and the thought has now come that it is possible to adapt the project to the uses of smaller institutions with somewhat the same profit.

At this time of financial stress, especially, we have the problem of library ownership of textbooks, and their legitimacy in any number in a library of university grade. And side by side with that problem is the one that results when the instructors cease to depend on each student's owning a text and require, instead, extensive outside reading. To both of these problems a rental service has an answer which is practical. It is possible to ignore both, but the supplying of adequate collateral reading, at least, is distinctly a province of the college library. And as far as the textual material is concerned, it is essential that it be included to some extent in any idea of a rental service. More and more in the lecture method of instruction is the text used only in the periodic examinations, and more and more are students unable to meet the necessity for investing from twenty to thirty dollars in texts which are not used to their full value.

When rental service is advanced as a solution of the problem, it is also by way of suggesting that if, in advance of need, you can make your duplicates pay for themselves, you will, in rendering your campus a service, be doing yourself a favor.

There seems to be a prevalent idea that a rental service, in order to be efficient, must be backed by a large collection, with plenty of space for expansion and a separate system of administration. It is our present purpose to examine whether a small collection, in connection with any circulation department, backed by a small amount of storage space, and under the nominal care of an interested, alert member of the Circulation Department would not be feasible in a college library and, in addition, pay for all collateral reading.

The greatest hindrance to the establishment of rental service is the apparent lack of capital for its inception. The small university or college cannot, as did the University of California, base its beginning service on duplicates turned over from an over-full reserve section and money becomes essential. The project is, therefore, not to be entered on with any degree of precipitation. Let us suggest various methods open for the starting of a collection that is to render supplementary service on required reading.

I think no one would recommend a compulsory student tax, and very few would ask voluntary student donations, either of money or books. There is inevitably the feeling that books so purchased or donated are in some tangible way the property of the donating individuals, and resentment of insufficient value returned is inherent in such a beginning.

Donations are, of course, and without exception, acceptable. But I am sure any of us would be interested in seeing what the concrete thing represented by the hypothetical idea "donation" is. It might be possible, of course, to so present the matter as to make it sound a practicable gift for presentation by an out-going senior class or to persuade some organization affiliated with the college to raise and donate a sum.

These means, however, are informal and hardly dependable, and it is far more likely that in the end it will be necessary to canvas the available university funds for a non-recurring appropriation to care for the first year's work. There is also the possibility of making an allocation directly from the library budget. If the service is faithfully and alertly administered, it should eventually be possible to reclaim the amount so appropriated, either as a lump sum or by making it a rule to purchase all duplicates, whether or not for inclusion in the rental service, from the rental receipts. The original sum should not, unless unprocurable otherwise, be in

1 Paper presented at College and University Libraries Section, California Library Association, April 11.

the nature of a loan. Time is an essential element in developing a paying rental service, and a loan —one, at least, which must be paid back within the first two or three years—is distinctly a handicap.

The amount necessary for the initial appropriation will depend on the situation existing on your individual campus. That is, on the need which exists, or the demand you have created. You must take into consideration how much reading, in how many volumes, is required and how much time is allowed on an assignment. Most particularly should you familiarize yourself with the stringency with which the instructors involved compel definite reports or give examinations on reading assigned. And last, but by no means least, the appropriation will be based on how extensive a beginning you wish to make. It would seem to me that one of the most effective means of initiating the service would be to select some one department of instruction. For example, History.

The standard curriculum in the small university averages five one-year courses—two in the Lower Division and three in the Upper Division. As a general rule the Lower Division courses are given in toto both semesters—i. e., there are actually in session during any given semester four terms of lower division history. In the fall semester the "A" of the courses is registered heavily, and the "B" lightly, and in the spring semester, vice versa. The Upper Division courses, on the contrary, are usually not repeated oftener than once each year. We will presume the number of students completing each lower division course in a given year to be in the neighborhood of sixty, and for each upper division course about thirty. (I hazard this arbitrary assumption of a registration only to give a background for an estimate of duplication. The number of History Majors in your institution, of course, may be less—and probably is more.)

Taking into consideration that the Lower Division courses will probably use the same books for required reading throughout the year, and that there will therefore be virtually all of the sixty students using any given title at a time, duplication of each required title should probably be in the neighborhood of four copies—in addition to at least two copies owned by the library, and circulated on the usual reserve basis. At a guess, probably some four titles will be in demand—a text, an atlas, and at least two additional background books. Upper Division students will use the wider range of single-copy collateral to a greater extent, and probably not have required reading in more than two titles to a class each semester which will mean four titles to a year and a duplication of two copies, in addition to one or two copies in the library reserve section, should quite satisfy the demand.

Eight titles—thirty-two books—for Lower Division classes and twelve titles—twenty-four books—for Upper Division; fifty-six volumes to initiate the service for a history department of approximately one hundred students. And on an average of $3 per volume, the initial outlay would be in the neighborhood of $200. I should therefore say that the original sum should be at least $250. It is not wise to plunge without margin to cover mistakes or to meet some unexpected enthusiasm and one of the cardinal principles of making a rental service a financial success is to be able to supply anything the student expects within the limits you have defined, at the precise moment at which he wants it.

As for the returns. A college year of instruction is ordinarily thirty-six weeks and, for our purpose, each week has seven days. This is two hundred and fifty-two days of possible use, and at three cents a day the hypothetical income from each book amounts to some $7.56. It is, of course, Utopian to believe that every book of the fifty-six will be out all of the time and I mention the maximum figure only to indicate the result possible. If, however, the books have been selected with the knowledge and promised cooperation of the instructor and the bibliography of his syllabus strictly adhered to, it would be reasonable to suppose that at least 50 per cent of perfection may be expected. This would bring the income from any given book, in the first year, to approximately the amount that was paid for it and leave a small surplus toward rebinding it when that shall be necessary.

If the original sum was an outright appropriation, and not a borrowing, the income is immediately ready to be reinvested in books, and the duplicates of another department started on the way to financial independence. It is needless to point out that the original purchase of books continues to earn for at least a year or two, and probably longer, and to turn in that many times the original outlay.

Another and entirely different method of approach is that of the preliminary establishment of a conventional rental library—to work from recent books to the service on collateral duplicates. It should be possible to interest faculty and certain students, as well as members of the community, in a small collection of recent biography, travel, and plays, as well as novels. If there is already a satisfactory rental library in your immediate vicinity, however, the idea is of small value. Such collections are successful in the University of Hawaii[2] and in Goucher College in Baltimore as well as in the State Teachers' College at Warrensburg, Missouri. They

2 Thompson, K. M. "Special Collections in the University of Hawaii Library." Wilson *Bulletin* 8:180.

should be tenable in any college here, as well. Financing a collection of this kind is relatively easy, since it can be begun on a very small scale, and the money be obtained by the sale of scrip for service before the establishment of the collection. You are working here with a different type of books and people. Mrs. Thompson tells that their collection was begun by interesting the Woman's Faculty Club to the extent of donations of three dollars per capita, it being returned to them in the form of rental service. The idea opens up an interesting field of thought, it seems to me, and, in a college community, is in some ways a more conventional approach to the rental service than its out-and-out establishment to meet a textbook problem, inasmuch as many people are accustomed to rental service in the small rental libraries. It gives you, besides, a different and perhaps more logical angle from which to view the thing you are doing.

It will be necessary, in planning that the service not be a financial burden, to keep the administrative expense down to an unnoticeable item which aim should be possible of accomplishment if the simplest procedures are used. The expense connected with ordering is inevitable since it is hardly feasible that the fund, however created, should be handled otherwise than as other library book funds. Processing the books, however, needs only to be elementary and, looking into the future, the desirability of having these books on the accessions record will probably indicate the first means of economy. Books in a rental service need not be incorporated in the university collection. They pay for themselves and for other books and their discarding, when they are no longer needed, is legitimate. An arbitrary new series of accession numbers can be made to serve both as a check on the books and, in combination with author and title, as rudimentary call numbers. A shelf list record will be desirable in the interests of accuracy; an author, and perhaps a title entry, in the catalog; and the books will need, for efficient administration, pockets, date slips, and call checks. They will need a mark of library ownership and perhaps the marking of the number on the outside.

Were it possible to definitely turn the administration of the collection over to one person, the books would not need to go through the accession and catalog departments, but if such reorganization could not be managed or afforded, the added processing of even fifty books, when it occurs but infrequently, is small addition to the ordinary work of those departments. There is no especial argument against complete accessioning and cataloging, except that the resulting figure in the accessions' record is not truly representative of the library holdings, and that ultimately many of the books will be discarded as out of date or too badly worn to be wanted on the library shelves. It merely seems a matter of economy to consider the collection as a special service and to treat it as such.

The administration and housing of a rental service in your particular library should furnish a stimulating problem for someone who likes to plan ways and means for making something come out of nothing. It would seem logical to place the books, from the beginning, in the closed shelves of the reserve section. And in the beginning, and for some time after, there will probably be no staff addition necessary—unless the service is begun on a much larger scale than that which we are considering. There need be only a slight difference in the technical procedure for charging than any system your library now uses—a difference in the color of ink or in the form of a date stamp for instance. The turn-over per volume is considerably less than for the same number of reserve books on limited basis of circulation and the personnel administration of less than a hundred volumes in a rental service should present few problems of readjustment. It is possible that you will find the biggest problem of caring for even four hundred or five hundred books would be the provision of the three cases of standard wall shelving necessary to house them.

Later, as space is found and shelving acquired to keep pace with a growing service, constant supervision will be needed, but it will be such supervision as a student of the more competent type could easily undertake. A student assistant for the school year would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $600, which estimate is based on the supposition of nine hours a day of assistance during a five-day week, for the school year of thirty-six weeks, at 35¢ an hour. I regret that the figures can in no way be juggled to make them promise that the service will pay for even so small an amount of administration, unless the income were to increase in the fifth or sixth year of service beyond an amount justifiable to predict or the collection of books to become more static than seems possible. In any size collection, with proper foresight and organization, it would be possible to allow such details of work as discharging, re-shelving, filing, and the like to accumulate for a concentrated hour's work on the part of a dependable student assistant, thereby relieving your desk staff of considerable burden without placing a heavy charge against your assistance fund.

The mention of storage space was made to point the possibility of keeping only currently used books on the shelves during any given semester and of relegating the dead wood, permanent or temporary, to a place in which it will be out of the way.

There are one or two points inherent in the system in use at the University of California which have not been mentioned and which time will permit touching but briefly. One of them, the use of scrip instead of cash, the scrip being purchased through the Comptroller's Office, might well be adopted, rather than adapted. The other, the flexibility between rental and reserve service, might be adopted to a conservative extent. Theoretically, since the income from rental books is to be used to purchase added copies of books for the reserve shelves, any book in the library over a certain minimum of copies should be susceptible to being placed on the rental shelves. If it becomes a policy to consider two copies as a reserve maximum for ordinary purposes, it should be practicable to place all copies over that maximum on the rental shelves for what they will bring, but at the same time to hold them ready to shift back to the reserve in cases of stringent demand.

It is an acknowledged fact that during the first two or two-and-a-half years of any departure from the established customs of a college campus one must not look for too much enthusiastic cooperation on the part of the student body. After that period the Juniors and Seniors of the beginning era are gone and the Sophomores are Seniors. The then-Freshmen are Juniors and never knew anything else than the convenience of the service, and you will find the new lower classmen expecting it as a matter of course. Students will create their own demand, given time and a chance, and during the trying first two years it will probably be a good thing to have established the flexibility between reserve and rental. Such matters, on a small campus, are often cases to be governed by individual considerations and circumstances. So far as required reading is concerned another copy or copies of rental books should be available in the library reserve. Reserves should not be eliminated and neither should they be entirely duplicated in rental service. There is no point and no gain, in an institution in which the student has already paid his tuition fee (and perhaps an additional library fee) which, according to university announcements, assures him of his fair share of the library facilities, to force him to re-pay for service. One's aim should be to give extra-additional service to the student who desires it—to provide a necessary luxury. To be able to say, "No—that is out. It is due an hour from now, but it is in very great demand, and you stand not too good a chance to get it. But here is a rental copy which you can keep overnight for three cents."

Someone, somewhere, I am sure, is thinking that rental service is neither a legitimate nor a dignified university project. Why not? It is a means to an end of economy and to the meeting of a problem of instruction. Precedent has been successfully set by the University of California and it is undoubtedly a fertile field, which it would be unfortunate to allow an outside agency to popularize and profit from.

Consider the bare possibilities of need: students who cannot afford to buy a four dollar text to use from three to a dozen times in a year; students who live at a distance, or who work, and who cannot remain on the campus in the late afternoon and evening on the chance of obtaining the single copy of some required reading; students who study slowly and ploddingly—to whom two hours is as nothing in the preparation of an assignment, and three cents worth dollars in time and peace of mind. There are pennies to be picked up, practically for the picking and it is, besides, an opportunity to increase the value of the library to the undergraduate student and to relieve yourself of the burden of being unable to supply—or, on the other hand, obligated to get—copies and copies of books for which you do not care as library material. Library fees, textbook fees, course fees—nothing of the sort has really filled the need, but here—I give you the Rental Service, which conceivably will.

A handful of memories,
A cupful of sorrow,
A flagon of happiness,
Faith in tomorrow,
A measure of taking,
A measure of giving,
A curious jumble
This business of living.

—From *Let Us Dream*
By Don Blanding.
Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co.

Borrowing From Our Neighbors[1]

By MARION J. EWING

Acting Librarian, Pomona College Library, Claremont, California

YOUNG ministers are always advised to preach their sermon on bringing up children before they have any of their own. If this advice is sound, I am particularly well fitted to speak on interlibrary loans for small colleges, since Claremont Colleges Library handles interlibrary loans for Pomona College Library as well as for Scripps College Library and for itself. I am indebted to Mr. Kerr the librarian and Miss Hays of the Order Department of Claremont Colleges Library for valuable information and suggestions.

Verily in this day and generation no library lives unto itself. Not all, but I am sure many, college libraries are as generous in lending books to persons in the surrounding districts as Pomona College Library. Not only the townspeople of Claremont, but also the teachers in all surrounding high schools and junior colleges borrow books from our library. We so seldom lose a book and books are usually returned so promptly, when requested, that so far we have not felt like limiting our service.

Since the librarians of two of the most generous college libraries in the country belong to this California organization it would ill befit me to make a plea for bigger and better interlibrary loans. It is rather my place to urge librarians of small colleges to search their souls and see if there is any evil in them. The big university, having let into the tent the nose of the camel of interlibrary loans, seems to feel that the camel is taking possession of the tent.

No matter how small the college is, unless at least one professor is doing research work of a scholarly nature, that college is stagnating, and will continue to stagnate, until the college has a man who has a research problem and is in touch with the scholarship of the world. To try to convince a professor, with instincts for research, that he must be contented with the resources of a small college library makes him feel that you are as provincial as the man who said his wife had a book. And he would be quite right, for after a small college library has bought the essential books for undergraduate work it has little or no money left to purchase many books of research character. Since the needs of the research worker must be considered the librarian is forced to depend on the generosity of the big university libraries for interlibrary loans.

For general information on interlibrary loans, I found very valuable *Selected Articles on Interlibrary Loans* compiled by James A. McMillen, 1928; *Locating Books for Interlibrary Loan* by Constance M. Winchell, 1930; No. 1 and 2 of the *College and Reference Library Yearbook*, which contain good articles, statistics and bibliographies; and in *Reference Work* by Mr. James I. Wyer the articles on "Interlibrary Coordination in Reference Work." For some of the material in this paper I am indebted to Mr. Boyer for his article in *The Library Quarterly*[2]. I am still more indebted to the librarians of fourteen of the largest universities in the country for answering a questionnaire, and to twenty-nine librarians of small college libraries who answered another. Although administrators are supposed to curse, loathe and abominate all questionnaires, I had prompt, witty and wise replies from practically every librarian. In fact if you want to know just how delightful university and college librarians are, I would suggest your sending them a questionnaire on some subject upon which they have convictions.

Perhaps I should first raise the question of whether the librarian has any legitimate right to borrow books from hither and yon. I think he has. Any privately endowed college, whose students are no expense to the State, which is nevertheless as generous as possible in lending books to teachers of the public schools certainly should have the privilege, if not the right, to borrow books from its State library and from its university library.

Assuming that we have the right to ask for books from tax supported institutions we might still raise the question as to whether we have the right to ask privately endowed universities such as Stanford, Harvard and Yale for the privilege of borrowing their books. Harvard college was founded because our New England fathers longed to "advance learning and to perpetuate it to posterity" and whether expressed in their charters or not it was this longing that prompted the founding of all of our great centers of learning. Every university in the United States and many of the colleges have representatives from every state in the Union in its student

1 Paper read at College and University Libraries Section, California Library Association, April 11.

2 *Lib. Quar.* 2:113-134.

body so there is no university whose obligation and interests are simply state wide; the obligations of a university are nation wide and world wide. Therefore, it is not only the right, but the duty of the librarian in the small college to search the world over for the book that one of his professors needs for his work.

Assuming then, that the librarian has a right to avail himself of interlibrary loans let us take up the matter of how interlibrary loans should be handled in the small college. Interlibrary loans should be handled by some one person who realizes the responsibility involved. In the very small libraries of course that will be the librarian. With regard to larger libraries Miss Winchell considers that there are logical reasons for having it handled by the Order Department, the Reference Department or the Circulation Department. But, according to Miss Winchell, "The work is best done in the reference department because so much that is definitely reference work is required in administering loans." Of the twenty-nine replies received from small libraries, in eight cases it was handled by the reference department, in five cases by the circulation department, four by the order department, four directly by the librarian and one by the associate librarian. Six did not state who handled their loans. My own experience would lead me to feel that the order department was preferable in the small library. Among other reasons the person handling orders is less likely to have interruptions than the reference librarian. Whichever department handles interlibrary loans there must be tools and constant additions to these tools. Needless to say, the one of first importance is the "Code of Practise for Interlibrary Loans" presented by the Committee on Coordination of the American Library Association at the meeting of the Council held in Chicago, December 28, 1916. This was first published in the A.L.A. *Bulletin*[3]. This in general will give the prevailing spirit of the large university and public library, at that time and at the present time. But different libraries have different problems in loaning so that the interlibrary loan department should have on file the rules from any library from which it is likely to borrow. Moreover, if interlibrary loans is a service we are willing to perform for our professors, each member of the faculty should be given a printed or mimeographed sheet stating clearly what the college library can do for him, and what it cannot do. This device might deter professors from telling freshmen that the librarian will be glad to borrow books for him from the State university.

In order to carry on interlibrary loans efficiently, the library should have at least five printed or mimeographed forms. The first is the card with the full bibliographical information in regard to the item desired, together with the name, address, and date of the person wishing it. The library or libraries, where the librarian is attempting to secure the book, are noted and, when the book is received, the library lending the book and the date received are recorded. There must also be a place indicating method and cost of transportation. Either a card or letter should be sent out requesting the book. At Michigan they have been sending out letters but Mr. Bishop writes, "If the present postage rate continues, I think it is likely we shall revert to the use of post cards, which we rejected some years since, because they proved rather unsatisfactory." A form card stating that the books have been received should be sent to the loaning library and when the books are returned a letter should be sent stating this fact and enclosing transportation charges. Each college should have a label to be used for packages to be expressed, and one for parcel post on which it is printed the section of the law giving a special rate for interlibrary mail. It is also a convenience to have a card to be used in asking for renewals.

When a request comes to a library for a book not in the library's own collection, the interlibrary loans department must decide where it is best to borrow it from the standpoint of time, effort, and expense. Often a telephone call will provide the desired information and secure the promise of a loan. But there must be other resources besides the telephone to give us quick information as to whether we can find the needed material close at hand. Southern California is deeply indebted to the Southern California Chapter of Special Libraries for the "Union List of Periodicals in Libraries in Southern California." We are also indebted to the University of Southern California for its "Check List of Periodicals and Works for the Study of English Language and Literature." In 1929, Pomona College Library compiled, for the benefit of the Conference of College and University Librarians of Southern California, a preliminary edition of a list of individual works of importance in the following college libraries—Occidental, Whittier, Pomona, Claremont Colleges, University of Southern California, and University of California at Los Angeles. A revised edition of this work would be very helpful. Small colleges in other parts of the country have accomplished something in the way of union lists or union catalogs. Mills College reports that there is a preliminary union list of periodicals in the San Francisco Bay region and that a new edition is in preparation. Reed College reports that the cards for their books are filed in the Portland

[3] A.L.A. *Bull.* 11:27-29. January, 1917.

Public Library catalog and that the two libraries borrow from each other freely. Milwaukee-Downer states that there is a project for a union list of periodicals in the Milwaukee libraries. Colorado College reports that the Colorado Library Association is sponsoring a union list of periodicals and certain Coloradoana. Colby College writes that a union list of periodicals in Maine libraries is being prepared for the University of Maine. Hamilton College reports that union lists are projected for Cornell, Grosvenor (Buffalo), Rochester Divinity School, Syracuse, Colgate and Hamilton.

Even more important for the small library than union lists is regional buying, yet very few libraries have reached the sticking point in that direction. Mr Gerould, librarian of Princeton, spoke feelingly before the National Association of State Universities in 1920 on "The division of labor among university libraries."[1] The Library of Congress, through its foreign representatives, is cooperating with several universities in filling in lacunae. In New York, the Library of Columbia University and the New York Public Library have a working agreement in regard to newspaper subscriptions. In Chicago, the Newbery and the John Crerar Libraries specialize in separate fields. If it is important for the big university libraries to do cooperative buying, it is even more important for the small privately endowed libraries with small budgets, to definitely decide to purchase books along certain lines and leave other fields to be built up by neighboring libraries. It should be made easy for books to be transferred and also for students to use the library in which his chief interest lies. The only way in which this can be initiated is through a standing committee in local library clubs working out ways and means and presenting definite recommendations to college library committees, presidents of colleges and boards of trustees. In his article in *The Library Quarterly*,[2] Mr. Boyer quotes an interesting description of an experiment in cooperative buying as done by Cornell, Grosvenor (Buffalo), Rochester, Syracuse, Colgate, Hobart and Hamilton. Swarthmore College reports that plans are being developed for cooperative buying with the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford and Bryn Mawr. Undoubtedly, other neighboring libraries are working out schemes of this sort. A workable cooperative system is being demonstrated at Claremont Colleges. Inasmuch as the ordering, classifying and cataloging for Claremont Colleges, Pomona College and Scripps College is done by Claremont Colleges Library which is building up a union catalog, it has not been difficult to avoid duplication when it seemed wise to do so. We are also attempting to have each college concentrate its buying in certain fields.

However, there are many books needed by professors which can not be secured locally. I know of no better place to attempt to locate books by subject than Miss Winchell's *Locating Books for Interlibrary Loan*, part II, entitled "Bibliography of Printed Aids Which Show Location of Books in American Libraries." Every librarian who handles interlibrary loans should be familiar with that list. The list was developed from the catalogs actually collected by Columbia University for value in locating books for interlibrary loans. Of course, the librarian of a small library could not hope to have such an exhaustive list of library catalogs and bibliographies as Columbia has, yet by checking this list with his own catalog he will find that his library has material which he had not considered in the light of an aid in locating books for interlibrary loans.

One valuable aid for the small library not listed by Miss Winchell but mentioned in the questionnaire by two librarians, is *An Index Directory to Special Collections in North American Libraries*,[5] by Ernest Cushing Richardson. It lists the special collections in North America both alphabetically and under the name of the State. Thus, for instance, any librarian can see at a glance what particular collections are in Pomona College Library. The chief limitation of this book is that the provisional edition came out in 1927 and has never been revised or brought up to date.

After securing all information recommended by the A.L.A. code and all available sources have been checked, Columbia has the following system for locating books to be borrowed. If they are positive it is not to be found in a local library, they write a letter to the Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. If this does not bring results, duplicate inquiries are sent to ten or twelve libraries followed by more duplicate letters to other libraries, if the first are fruitless. Miss Winchell points out that there is an advantage in the duplicate letters in addition to that of saving time. If it is found that several libraries have the desired book, the borrowing library can secure it from the library to which it is least under obligation. It goes without saying that information, as to where valuable books can be located, should be kept in a permanent file.

There are two other methods by which the resources of the large university can be brought to the small college library. The photostat is

4 Wilson, Louis R. "Libraries in Scholarship and Research." *Lib. Quar.* 3:131-132.

5 Richardson, Ernest Cushing. *An Index Directory to Special Collections in North American Libraries*, prepared for the A.L.A. Committee on Bibliography and the Library of Congress. Provisional edition unedited. Yardley, Pa. F. S. Cooke & Son. 1927.

already in use in some libraries. As far as I can discover the book film has not yet reached the small college and the photostat is still too expensive to be used to any extent. The average price for a negative is 25¢ with an additional 20¢ for a positive. The price varies slightly at different universities. Michigan made a total of 26,590 photostats last year, but has no separate record of those made for other libraries. Illinois sent 110 pages to other libraries. Four libraries reported that no record had been kept of the number made for other libraries. One reported four photostats, one reported that a machine had just been acquired within the last six months, and two librarians reported no machines. Columbia has the policy of sending photostats rather than books for items of not more than five or six pages. To the question, "To what extent, if any, are book films used in your library for interlibrary loans?", Yale replied "Some—we make many, but mostly for local use." The other librarians replied that they had not been used for interlibrary purposes. To the question, "Will book films become a solution for the problem of interlibrary loans?", three librarians replied that they thought they would. Four were more cautious in their statements, and five were noncomittal. There was one unequivocal "no" from the librarian of Columbia University. This is interesting, inasmuch as Columbia, in constructing their new library, is building a large concrete vault for film storage wholly outside of any buildings. Dr. Bendikson of the Huntington Library feels that films will not be a solution until a satisfactory fire proof film can be made. Yet no one can read Mr. Henry's article in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, 1933, without feeling that a new day in interlibrary loans is upon us, and that any librarian planning a new library should look well into the matter of the housing of films.

Having gone over the matter of how interlibrary loans might be handled in small libraries, we will not take up the matter of how they actually are handled in the twenty-nine colleges whose librarians responded to my questionnaire. Although all had done some borrowing only twenty-one were able to give statistics. These varied in the number borrowed from two to 163. The largest number of universities loaning books to one library was seventeen. Six libraries said they had done no lending and most of the others had kept no record of the number loaned. Three librarians wrote that they had checked Miss Winchell's book and one added that additions were made directly in the book itself. Four libraries stated that they had writen to the Library of Congress for information at least once.

Ten did not reply to the question, "What per cent of the number of titles desired are you able to verify before requesting?" Three libraries state that they made no attempt to verify titles. Two colleges stated they had no record of the number verified, while thirteen verified titles, ranging from 10 per cent to 100 per cent of books requested. Ten colleges verified over 90 per cent of requests. In the matter of using interlibrary loans outside the library building, only one librarian said he never allowed it. Most of the librarians stated that they allowed them to go out unless otherwise requested by the lending library. In regard to using interlibrary loan books for class use, seventeen said very definitely that it should not be done while two thought it legitimate for a small class. One, "if it was necessary," one "seldom." One stated that it should only be done if borrowed for that purpose and another wrote: "We pay taxes to support the State library and that of the University of California so do not hesitate to borrow freely."

To the question, "Who pays the transportation?" Eleven librarians reported that the library did. One librarian reported that the library paid one-half and the professor or student the other half. Ten librarians reported that the professors or student paid the charges. In three cases, the student paid charges but not the professor. All of these librarians were satisfied with the present arrangement. Average cost of transportation was estimated at 24¢ although many did not answer the question dealing with cost of transportation. The service cost was estimated from 20¢ to $3. So far, Stanford seems to be the only library making a charge for service.[6] Nine libraries stated that they would not borrow a valuable book which was as close as fifty miles away. Four states that it would depend on circumstances while five stated that they would borrow it.

No college reported that they had travel funds for professors or students. Two librarians expressed the opinion that such funds would be desirable.

The small library appears not to be as yet photostat or book film "minded," as no small college libraries reported purchasing either photostats or films during the past year.

All libraries were warm in their expressions of appreciation for what the large university libraries were doing for them. One librarian wrote, "Libraries are within their rights if they prefer not to lend certain books." Another, "I have never found any that was not as accommodating as it was possible to be." Several said they had never had a request refused. One librarian wrote, "I have never been refused when I felt it was not justified." No librarian felt that the university should be more lenient in lending

6 The University of California Library also makes a charge for service. See LIB. JOUR. 58:791 October 1, 1933.

books. Several librarians felt the university libraries were too lenient. One librarian wrote, "In some cases books are requested which are very little needed." One librarian, who had had the experience of lending a thesis herself and having it returned in bad shape, thought the libraries should be less lenient about lending theses. One librarian wrote "Probably a great many books are loaned for undergraduates where other books would serve just as well."

Permit me to turn to the answers to the questionnaire sent out to large university libraries. One has only to glance at the number of loans they are making to realize what a contribution the universities are making to scholarship in the small colleges. No records are kept at Columbia as to how many interlibrary loans they make, but the other universities ranged from 244 to 3780 for the year 1931-32. Few university libraries have estimated the cost of lending. The librarian of the library loaning the most books writes, "Not interested. The need is the thing, not the cost." It is very refreshing in these days of depression to find an institution that doesn't seem to have to count the cost.

The five estimates of costs involved in lending a book varied from $.83 to $1.59. The per cent of titles verified before requests were made varied in different universities, from 25 per cent to 80 per cent. Two libraries reported no records. One librarian of a privately endowed university wrote, "This is the saddest part of the story—most small libraries make no attempt to verify or help—making it necessary for one person on our staff to devote full time to interlibrary loans."

The type of book which the large university library is willing to lend seems to depend largely on the borrower. Bound periodicals, expensive books still in print, volumes from expensive sets, or inexpensive books needed in a hurry are loaned, provided the work for which they are to be used is important enough.

The books which most university libraries are unwilling to loan are books that should be in a local library, works of reference, rare book collections, current periodicals, old and valuable books. Although some universities feel a special responsibility for colleges in their own State, all universities are willing to lend books to any library in the United States, provided the request is a reasonable one.

One librarian reminded me that I had not asked about government documents, which are, as he expressed it, "an important doubt." Stanford states that they do not lend government documents. Mr. Bishop writes, "Interlibrary loans are for the purpose of meeting the unusual need with the unusual book." The sentiment, if not the rule, in most of the large university libraries is against lending books to undergraduates. According to Mr. Boyer's statistics, 38 per cent of the large universities will not lend to undergraduates. However, Mr. Howson, librarian at Columbia University, writes, "We do not ask the name of the individual for whose use the book is desired. The borrowing library is expected to be entirely responsible for the quality of the need."

At the risk of appearing mid-Victorian, I am going to tack on a moral to this story. To the librarian of the large university, I would make a plea that he does not cast us into utter darkness. This is not the psychological moment for mentioning an increased budget, yet a special appropriation for handling interlibrary loans for professors of small colleges and research workers would be in the spirit of the founding of all great universities. I would remind the large university that the "Curse of the poor is their poverty." Many of the small colleges have few means of verifying titles. It might be an incentive to acquire these needed tools if there was a service charge which would be omitted, provided the title was verified.

The article on indexes for government documents by Mr. Wilcox, in a recent number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL,[7] inspires me to add another plea. The small college library not only needs the indexes to this vast amount of valuable material but we need to have access to the material itself. Much of this material is available for the asking, yet the small college lacks the shelf space as well as the means for financing its proper care. Libraries that are government depositories have agreed to keep the material in the library as a reference set, and this is as it should be. Yet government, State, county and municipal documents are often indispensable for a special piece of work. What we need is a regional library in connection with every state university where all this material will be accumulated, not for a reference collection but to be loaned to the small college library. This will leave the small library more time and space for the material more constantly used. Within the last two years much has been done in organizing public document centers in each state.[8] Let us hope that one of the three in our own state will consider interlibrary loans as a regular part of its work.

In conclusion I should like to suggest that every college librarian encourage the research worker on his faculty and, if possible, anticipate his needs; that the librarian take an active part in bringing to pass the day when cooperative buying and up-to-date union lists for nearby li-

7 Wilcox, Jerome Kerr. "Shortcomings of Government Documents and Suggested Remedies." LIB. JOUR. 58:203-205.

8 A.L.A. *Bulletin*. "State Document Centers." 26:553-558.

braries will be more than a theory and vain wish; and that he keep in mind the valuable uses of the photostat and watch the development of book films.

In our relationships with the large universities, I would like to mention that five of the fourteen universities, to whom questionnaires were sent, expressed themselves as being disatisfied because of unverified titles, unreasonable requests, or both. If we sin too grievously in these particulars we will kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The librarian should build up a collection of tools that will aid him in verifying books to be requested for interlibrary loan. He should have the rules of the various universities in such form that he can consult them easily, and he should abide by the spirit as well as the letter of the law. He should carefully consider each request and refuse to ask to borrow the types of books which the university does not wish to lend. If books are borrowed for undergraduates, they should be borrowed from libraries that are willing to make such loans. Each request from a student should be authorized by a professor before a request is made. Certainly, we do not want to be like the little boys who were screaming to go to the moving picture show. A gentleman asked them, "Do your parents let you go to the moving picture show when you scream?" One of the small boys replied, "Sometimes they do, and sometimes they don't, but it doesn't hurt to holler." Although such tactics may bring desired results for awhile with both libraries and parents, there may be a limit to patience.

The Lone Pine

"I stand alone, high on the hillside,
Sturdy and straight and tall,
I wave my branches and softly sigh,
Or toss and moan and call.

I was once a forest monarch
Above the path of men;
My mates long since have fallen
In storms that swept the glen.

At my great girth you marvel,
And at my height you stare:—
My giant trunk and branches
Still swaying high in air.

I have known all kinds of weather—
The storm and starlit gleam;
And against the sky of evening form
A figure lone, supreme.

You hear my murmur day and night,
A low, incessant moan:—
The prayer I breathe for love to light
All those that stand alone."

——By Mabel Clare Gorrell,
From *Atlantean Poetry Anthology*.
Courtesy of H. R. Gibson, Editor and Publisher.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

November 15, 1933

Editorials

FOR THE first time since 1893 the American Library Association held its conference in Chicago this year. A comparison of attendance and meetings on these two dates shows not only tremendous growth but also acceleration. Forty years ago the total attendance was 305; this year ten times that number attended. In 1893 the program consisted of eight general sessions spread over ten days; this year there were, besides the four general sessions and council meetings, over fifty sections, round tables, affiliated associations and other subdivisions holding from one, two, or three meetings and all crowded into six days. A perusal of the reports of sections and round tables, printed in this number, will show the wide scope of discussion and the expansion of library work in all fields. Surely this is a record for librarians to be proud of.

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HONORARY membership in the American Library Association is conferred upon persons distinguished for service or scholarship in the fields of education, bibliography and letters, who have contributed directly or indirectly to the advancement of library or book interests. Only fifteen honorary memberships have been awarded previous to this year, but now five new names have been added to the roll of honor. Those selected for the tribute are Richard Rogers Bowker, one of the founders of the American Library Association, President of the R. R. Bowker Company, and Editor in Chief of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL since 1876; Charles Evans, one of the founders of the American Library Association, librarian, and bibliographer; Wilberforce Eames, bibliographer of the New York Public Library; William L. Clements, founder of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan; and Daniel Berkeley Updike, printer, head of the Merrymount Press. Only three of the previous fifteen members are living so that, besides the five newly elected, A.L.A. honorary members include Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Honorable Herbert Clark Hoover, and Frank A. Vanderlip.

IN FACE of the wholesale curtailment of tax funds for library support, the users of libraries have increased more than 40 per cent in the past four years. Carl H. Milam, who has investigated library needs as a part of a nation-wide inquiry by the National Municipal League to determine the minimum requirements of public service during the depression, feels that the problem before the public libraries of this country is how to maintain their public service and answer the needs of the four or five million people who have become library users during the past four years, in face of the budget deficiencies prevalent all over the country. The result of this inquiry by the League was the basis of a series of discussions at the National Conference on Government in Atlantic City, November 9-11, and librarians may well hope that some way has been found to help them not only to meet the increasing demands but to maintain their service according to the standards which it has taken years to build up.

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A NOTABLE event is scheduled for the 17 and 18 of this month—the Third International Roerich Peace Banner Convention, at the Hotel Mayflower, in Washington. The purpose of the organization, sponsored by the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, New York, is, according to the invitation, to provide "that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, works of art, and all sites and monuments of cultural significance shall be deemed neutral by all nations and as such shall be respected in times of war and peace. To insure this, a Banner was created by Nicholas Horch (the president) by which such institutions may be marked as an emblem of their inviolability." The practice of the Red Cross is cited as a precedent. The movement is established. The project was unanimously endorsed by the International Museum's Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1929. The first two conferences were held in Bruges, Belgium, in 1931 and 1932. Without crying "Wolf!" it may be considered a laudible movement, worthy of support. The fates of the libraries of Shanghai and Louvain are cited in an accompanying letter. It might well be an Association matter, but until that time, the burden of individual support is not oppressive—a graduated scale of membership, from Founders, $100, to Active, $2. A full printed report of the sessions is promised. It might be well to write President Horch, at the Museum, in advance, for a copy. A slight charge will be made to non-members, but librarians especially should find this an excellent source of information, if unable to attend the convention, and should be interested in acquainting themselves with this admirable work.

Everybody's Business

"The peculiar position of public education in our democracy, supported and guided by local initative and directly accountable to it, suggests that there should be set up in every locality, councils broadly representative to mobilize and clarify public opinion in order to deal more generously and wisely with the present crisis in education. The school is only one of the many educational agencies. The home, the church, the library, all must be maintained and strengthened along with the schools. Since education does not stop with childhood the agencies of adult education must not be forgotten. Special attention might be given to training for parenthood."

——*Declaration of Policy*, adopted by the Citizens Conference on the Crisis in Education, January, 1933.

"There is no institution so uniquely American as the public library. Nowhere else in the world has it been agreed and carried out in practice that books should be made easily accessible to every one. Nowhere else is the public library a vital organ of every village and town. Nowhere else has it been taken for granted that the opportunity to read is a public utility. And there is no class anywhere so devoted to their job, so really serviceable to the community, so respected, and so underpaid as the American librarians."

——Editorial, *The Saturday Review of Literature*, November 4, 1933.

"An intelligent government and an intelligent citizenship do not grow spontaneously. They must be fashioned by carefully fabricated, highly tempered intellectual tools. An unwise economy that will cut at the roots of our American system of free schools and libraries may prove to be a fatal economy. To be great and free, America must be educated."

——Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in A.L.A. *Bulletin*, November, 1933.

"There is more at stake in municipal budgets than dollars and cents. We have to stave off social bankruptcy with one hand while we fight financial bankruptcy with the other. The problem of the unemployed is not merely one of feeding and sheltering 48,000,000 individuals. It is also one of keeping up individual morale. When buildings decay, we can rebuild them. When bridges collapse, we can rebuild them. When material things disintegrate they can be reconstructed. But once the morale of the individual has broken down, it is gone forever. More than stock market crash, more than lost fortunes, more than want and deprivation and hunger, this is the tragedy of the depression. Schools, libraries, recreation centers—these keep up the morale, and the unemployed are using them. Take them away and what then? Be selfish and be afraid. Watch the cost of crime go up. Municipal governments, more than any other agency in the country today, are dictating the future course of American life. It is no small responsibility."

——*National Municipal Review*, Nov. 1932.

"There is no question in my mind but that the public library is essential to the growth of the people in any community. Unless one can read and find the answers to the numerous questions which come up in everyday life, the opportunity for mental growth is necessarily denied. Therefore, I feel that wherever possible there should be a good public library in every community.

——Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, July, 1933.

"How much is your community benefited; how much happier and richer are your children; how much wiser and more tolerant your adults—because of your library? For library dividends come in terms of human experience. They, unlike other dividends increase with the years—and upon them there is no tax. The best library will be ever seeking the longest *sure* dividends from its investment."

——MRS. ETHEL KRUEGER in *Library Occurrent*, Oct.-Dec., 1933.

Chicago Conference

Council

MEETINGS of the Council of the American Library Association were held on Monday morning, October 16, and on Saturday morning, October 21, in the Grand Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel. A panel discussion of libraries and their relation to the New Deal was participated in by Sydney B. Mitchell, chairman, Charles S. Ascher, Michael F. Gallagher, Carleton B. Joeckel, Rebecca B. Rankin, Mary U. Rothrock, and Gratia A. Countryman. A tentative and unofficial report on "Work Relief in Adult Education" by Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Public Library was given, as follows:

Work Relief In Adult Education[1]

Federal relief funds are to be available for the employment of needy qualified persons for adult education work when plans prepared by state education department and approved by state relief authority have been approved in Washington. Each state prepares its own program; the initiative must come from the state.

Prompt action is necessary. Some state programs have already been filed and approved.

Apparently such funds may be available for the employment of librarians or other qualified persons for adult education work by libraries, or indeed for other library work directed to the assistance of the unemployed.

Apparently also, such funds may be available for compensation for unemployed librarians who are in need, for adult education work whether or not such employment is in a library.

Ultimately it will be necessary to have certification from the local relief authority as to the need of relief, for employment through such fund.

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Projects for adult education work under library auspices must be part of (1) an approved local education program, (2) adopted by the state education authority, and (3) approved by the state relief authority. Suggestions for such projects which presumably could qualify for use of Federal funds are the following:

Field contacts with unemployed persons for the development of library service to them.

Additional readers advisers to serve additional readers from the unemployed group.

Organization and conduct of community adult education programs for the unemployed.

Surveys of educational opportunities for the unemployed and a continuing service of information in regard to them.

Organization and guidance for discussion and study groups for the unemployed.

Continuous solicitation, repair, and preparation of books for use by the unemployed.

Extension of hours open, or re-opening of closed library facilities, to meet the needs of the unemployed.

Provision of library service for organized educational efforts for the unemployed.

Assistance to librarians for non-professional work, to release the professional workers for direct service to the unemployed.

Provision of similar services by state library agencies to the unemployed not reached by local public library effort.

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Information relative to librarians who may qualify for such employment, due to unemployment and need, will be immediately necessary.

Obviously the state library agency must be the clearing house for information relative to such librarians within the state. Such information may be available to the state library agencies from the following sources, in addition to information already on file:

Pertinent records available in the A.L.A.

Library school records relative to unemployed graduates.

Individual records of local libraries relative to former staff members and other unemployed librarians in the community.

Records of the city and county relief agencies.

A discussion of the report was followed by a presentation of the attitude in Washington regarding the possibility of financial aid. The question of "Shall librarians draft an N.R.A. code?" was brought up by Sydney B. Mitchell, chairman of the panel discussion. The panel closed with a discussion of the advisability of providing recreational as well as serious reading. Miss Rebecca Rankin of the Municipal Reference Library, New York, stated that "The recreational feature is one of the most progressive parts of the library service at present."

Public Library Standards

A report of the A.L.A. Special Committee to Codify and Revise Library Standards was presented by Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. The Committee included the chairman or an appointed representative of each of the following: Committee on Library Administration—Ralph Munn, Chairman; Committee on Library Revenues—Samuel H. Ranck; Committee on Salaries—Charles H. Compton; Committee on Schemes of Library Service—Josephine A. Rathbone; Board of Education for Librarianship—Joseph L. Wheeler; Board on the Library and Adult Education—Franklin F. Hopper; Library Extension Board—Clarence B. Lester; League of Library Commissions—Frank L. Tolman; Executive Assistant—Julia Wright Merrill. The report was adopted by the Council.

The public library is maintained by a democratic society in order that every man, woman and child may have the means of self-education and recreational reading. The library provides materials for educa-

1 This statement has been hurriedly prepared and may not be true to the facts in every instance. It is also true that what may be possible in one place may not be possible in another.

tion, and advice in their use. It diffuses information and ideas necessary to the present welfare and future advancement of a community. It strengthens and extends appreciation of the cultural and spiritual values of life. It offers opportunities for constructive use of the new leisure. It serves all ages and all classes.

Reasonably adequate library service includes a main library with reading room facilities; special provision for children; lending, reference and periodical collections adequate to the needs of the community; a professional staff of high quality and adequate number; and such branches and other distributing agencies as the area and topography of the city may require. The book collection must be well cataloged, so that the needed book can be found easily, and such lending records established as to provide easy use and protection from loss. Hours of opening will vary with community needs.

The Staff

Since a professional library staff carries on educational, administrative, and technical services, its members must be well educated, possess at least one year of library school training or its equivalent, and have special aptitude and qualifications for the particular work of each. Salaries of professional librarians should be comparable with those of other professions, and the work of professional librarians sharply differentiated from that of clerical or sub-professional workers. The staff should be of sufficient size to permit efficient operation for as many hours as may be necessary for the needs of the community.

The chief librarian should administer the entire library system, and be responsible to the library board. A detailed scheme of service, based upon size, type, and resources of the library, must be worked out by the individual librarian and trustees. A committee of the A.L.A. is engaged in working out basic schemes.

The Book Collection

To meet the varied needs and interests of a community, a broad collection of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, on a wide range of subjects is necessary, with intensive duplication of titles in fields of special interest, constantly freshened by the addition of new books, and books on timely subjects. Special collections are needed for the reference room, the children's rooms, for technical, art and other departments. Books will wear out in service and need to be replaced.

To be reasonably adequate in quantity, the library in a city of 200,000 inhabitants and over should have at least 1½ books per capita; in a city of 10,000 to 200,000, 2 books per capita; and in a city of less than 10,000, 3 books per capita.

Measuring the Use of the Library

The active library is constantly trying, through publicity and extension agencies, to intensify and extend its service to the community. It is not satisfied to cater only to students, clubwomen, general readers, and children, but endeavors to be useful to the business interests, industrial workers, technicians, public officials and other special groups.

Many of the most important library services cannot be measured statistically. Examples of such services are the provision of reference and study facilities, encouragement of purposeful reading by adults, special services relating to the dominant local industries, organized cooperation with the public schools, study and discussion groups, lectures and exhibitions.

The library's book-lending services can be measured statistically. Under liberal support and other favorable conditions many libraries will far exceed the following minimum standards:

	Per cent of Population Registered as Borrowers[2]	Number of Books Lent Per Capita
Cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants	25	5
Cities of 200,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	30	7
Cities of 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants	35	8
Cities of 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	40	9
Cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants	50	10

The Income Needed

Experience shows that $1 per capita is the average minimum annual income upon which reasonably adequate library service can be maintained.

The exact minimum depends upon the size, location, and character of the community. The small town must usually spend more than $1 per capita to cover minimum essentials, or reduce unit costs by enlarging the area of service and support.

Communities desiring full development of library service will find it necessary to provide a support much larger than the minimum. Expert special services in cooperation with local industries and interests, and extensive work with the public schools are examples of desirable library activities which cannot be adequately maintained upon the minimum income of $1 per capita.

The allotment of at least 55 per cent of the total income for the salaries of the library staff (not including janitors, engineers, etc.), 25 per cent for books, periodicals and binding, and 20 per cent for all other expenditures is a fair standard. Local conditions involving the cost of building maintenance, the area and density of population as affecting the number of branches, and other factors, will inevitably affect the distribution. In general, the largest libraries will spend more than the percentage indicated for library salaries and less for books, periodicals and binding.

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It should be emphasized that these standards were formulated during a period of violent change. Your Committee does not believe that a public library can maintain a completely developed program of community service upon an income of $1 per capita. In view, however, of the drastic reductions in funds which have already been made and the threat of further decreases, it seemed unwise to raise this amount to a figure which would now seem discouraging if not prohibitive.

Standards by which the use of the library is measured were made during the peak of unemployment. They may prove to be too high, or with the adoption of shorter working hours in industry they may soon be too low.

For these reasons the Committee recommends that these standards be subjected to further study as soon as conditions become more nearly stabilized.

In behalf of the Committee I move that the report be adopted and the Committee discharged, but the work be continued through some appropriate channel.

A report of the progress of the Annuities plan and a statement of progress since last December was presented by Harold F. Brigham, chairman of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions. He stated that by April 1, this year, a sufficient number had joined to put the plan into operation.

2 Based upon a three-year registration period

Miss Essae M. Culver, chairman of the Committee on Chapters and Sections presented the following recommendation which was passed by the Council:

The Committee has given consideration to two applications received during the year for affiliation as chapters with the A.L.A. and has recommended favorably that the Lansing Library Club and the Atlanta Library Club be granted their petitions.

Association of Research Libraries

The report of the committee, appointed by President Lydenberg to consider a request from the Association of Research Libraries for affiliation with the American Library Association, was read by Andrew Keogh, chairman, and passed by the Council as follows:

The Committee has carefully studied the request signed by Mr. Donald B. Gilchrist, the executive secretary of the Association of Research Libraries, and has read with care the constitution of that Association adopted on December 29, 1932.

The Committee recommends to the Council that the Association of Research Libraries be welcomed as an affiliated society, and expresses the hope that its meetings may often coincide with those of the American Library Association.

It is the hope of your committee that every facility will be provided by the American Library Association for the new association.

Honorary Memberships[3]

The report of the Committee on Honorary Memberships, presented by Josephine Rathbone, vice-director of Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y., was accepted by the Council. The report follows:

This Committee was appointed to consider certain names that had been recommended for honorary membership in the A.L.A. The chairman tried first of all, but in vain, to discover what, if any, policy had been followed in the awarding of such distinctions in the past, but could not find that any definite policy had ever been formulated or followed, nor that any committee had ever been appointed to consider the subject.

It seemed therefore wise to submit to the Council a suggestion for a policy to be adopted by the Association as well as a list of names chosen by the unanimous vote of the Committee for this distinction. The Committee therefore presents its report in two sections, which it would like to have voted on separately.

(1) Honorary membership in the American Library Association may be conferred on the recommendation of the Council by the vote of the Council or that of the membership at large. Such membership should be confined to persons distinguished for service or scholarship in the fields of education, bibliography and letters, who have contributed directly or indirectly to the advancement of library or book interests.

(2) The Committee unanimously recommends for honorary membership the following names:

Richard Rogers Bowker, Founder and Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

William L. Clements, Collector and Donor of the Clements Library of the University of Michigan.

Wilberforce Eames, Scholar and Bibliographer.

Charles Evans, Bibliographer in the field of Americana

Daniel Berkeley Updike, Founder of the Merrymount Press, Boston.

Respectfully submitted,

Josephine Adams Rathbone, *Chairman*
Adam Strohm
George B. Utley

Facts and Figures on Unemployment in the Library Profession

The situation in regard to unemployment among librarians was stated by Rebecca Rankin, chairman of the Subcommittee on Unemployment, as follows:

According to statistics prepared for the council by the A.L.A. Committee on Salaries and the Board of Education for Librarianship in December 1931, (see A.L.A. *Bulletin*, January, 1932), 21 library schools reported 444 unemployed graduates of which 177 were without experience. The A.L.A. registration list of 795 library school graduates includes 346 unemployed, that is, 43½ per cent.

The conditions of unemployment during the year 1932, as presented to the Council in December 1932, (see A.L.A. *Bulletin*, February, 1933), were much more serious than in the previous year. Thirty-two library schools had 1177 unemployed librarians, of which approximately 600 were without experience. The A.L.A. Personnel Division reported 698 unemployed registrants. Two hundred and twenty-seven public libraries reported 1044 unemployed professional assistants in their communities. In 1931 the unemployment (roughly estimated because of the inadequacy of our agencies for collecting complete statistics) seemed to be among library school graduates at least 2.3 per cent. In 1932 that unemployment figure had increased to 5.9 per cent.

This Subcommittee with the aid of Headquarters has made as thorough a gathering of the statistics on unemployment in 1933 as is possible through all the sources in the profession. From these statistics as prepared we submit the following:

Thirty-one library schools report a total number of unemployed graduates on September 1, 1933 of 1590. A.L.A. Personnel files as of October, 1933, show 648 unemployed library school graduate registrants.

Two hundred and eighty-six public libraries reported for year ending July 31, 1933, approximately 1072 unemployed professional assistants in their cities. These same libraries show at least 500 fewer persons employed on staffs in 1933 than last year and that they have created only about fifty new positions.

These statistics do not include the unemployed librarians who have not completed a year in a library school.

The Special Libraries Association employment file shows this year a total of 208 unemployed, with only about seventy-five of these duplicated in the A.L.A. Personnel files.

The Chicago district estimates at least 200 unemployed among untrained librarians, and Boston shows a goodly number and all other cities are in a similar situation. Therefore we estimate at least 2000 to 2500 unemployed in our profession at the present time, which is a conservative estimate. This means at least 10 per cent of all librarians in the country are at present unemployed and seeking positions.

In 1933 the unemployment among the library school graduates may be conservatively estimated at 10 per cent and more likely it is as great as 15 per cent.

3 Note: See Section 4 of the Constitution.

The following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED: That the Council of the A.L.A. endorse the plan of setting up work relief projects for unemployed librarians in connection with state and community adult education and leisure time programs for the unemployed. And be it further

RESOLVED: That we instruct the Subcommittee on Unemployment, the Board on the Library and Adult Education, and the Library Extension Board to take immediate steps to further such a program; and request prompt action on the part of the State Library and educational agencies to cooperate in formulation and approval of such a plan.

Minimum Requirements for Library Schools

A report of minimum requirements for the accreditation of library schools was read by James I. Wyer, chairman of the Board of Education for Librarianship and passed, with an amendment, by the Council:

The term "library school" is used to designate an agency which gives in a single academic year at least one coordinated professional curriculum in library science, for which credit for a full year of study is granted in accordance with the practice of the institution.

The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, professional spirit and atmosphere of the library school, the professional achievement of its graduates, and the standards and general reputation of the institution of which it is a part, shall be factors in determining the eligibility of a library school for accreditation, in addition to the more quantitative factors enumerated as requirements. The interpretation of these requirements by the Board of Education for Librarianship will be in accordance with the spirit of the qualitative standard movement.

CLASSIFICATION

The classification of library schools neither includes nor implies a comparative rating or grading of the schools. Provision is made for three classes of library schools, Type I, Type II, and Type III.

Type I comprises library schools which require at least a Bachelor's degree for admission to the first full academic year of library science, and/or which give advanced professional training beyond the first year.

Type II consists of library schools which give only the first full academic year of library science, requiring four years of appropriate college work for admission.

Type III consists of library schools which give only the first full academic year of library science, not requiring four years of appropriate college work for admission.

ORGANIZATION

Type I and Type II library schools shall be a part of a degree-conferring institution approved by the Board of Education for Librarianship for giving professional instruction.

A Type III library school shall be a part of a degree-conferring institution or of a library or other institution approved by the Board of Education for Librarianship for giving professional instruction.

ADMINISTRATION

The executive officer shall have such administrative authority as shall enable him to conduct the library school in accordance with these requirements.

Secretarial and clerical assistance shall be provided for the performance of duties relating to the administration of the library school.

FINANCIAL STATUS

The adequacy of the financial provision for a library school shall be judged in relation to its program of professional education, the salary schedule of the institution, and necessary instructional facilities and equipment.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The selection of students for admission to a library school should be based on the ability and capacity of the candidates to perform satisfactorily the work which will be required of them in the library school and in library service.

Type I library schools, for admission to professional study beyond the first year in library science: evidence satisfactory to the institution and the library school of (1) graduation from an approved college or university representing study in fields appropriate to the requirements of librarianship and meeting specific subject and scholarship requirements for graduate study of the institution and the library school; (2) successful completion of one full academic year in an accredited library school and four years of appropriate college work; (3) aptitude and personal qualifications for library service; and (4) ability profitably to pursue advanced professional study.

Type I and Type II library schools, for admission to the first year in library science: evidence satisfactory to the institution and the library school of (1) graduation from an approved college or university representing study in fields appropriate to the requirements of librarianship and meeting specific subject and scholarship requirements of the library school; (2) aptitude and personal qualifications for library service; and (3) ability profitably to pursue the curriculum. A reasonable period of satisfactory experience in a library of recognized standing is strongly recommended as highly desirable.

Type III library schools, for admission: evidence satisfactory to the institution and the library school of (1) successful completion of fewer than four years of college work appropriate in scope and content to the requirements of librarianship and meeting specific subject and scholarship requirements of the library school; (2) aptitude and personal qualifications for library service; and (3) ability profitably to pursue the curriculum. A reasonable period of satisfactory experience in a library of recognized standing is strongly recommended as highly desirable.

In conformity with the policies of the institution, a library school should reserve the right, first, to refuse to admit persons who present proper credentials but who fail to show evidence of aptitude and personal qualifications for library service and ability profitably to pursue the curriculum, and second, to interpret admission requirements in favor of a few persons of exceptional ability who fail to meet formal requirements.

CURRICULUM

In judging a curriculum, the following factors will be considered: objectives of instruction, adequacy of courses to meet the objectives and the changing needs of the library profession, correlation of courses, provision for specialization through elective courses or separate curricula.

The first-year curriculum shall be one full academic year in length and shall include courses providing instruction in the various aspects of librarianship: functions and administration of libraries, bibliography and technical processes. In accordance with the policies of the institution, a library school should reserve the right to accept elective courses in related fields and to admit to courses in library science qualified students who are enrolled in other schools or departments of the institution.

A library school may also give the same curriculum or curricula, as a whole or in part, in cumulative sum-

mer sessions under conditions equivalent to those obtaining in the regular college year.

Advanced study in library science, leading both to the Master's degree and the doctorate, shall be conducted under conditions conforming to university graduate instruction.

CREDENTIALS

For satisfactory completion of the first year of professional training taken as a fourth year of an undergraduate college course, B.A. or B.S. or a certificate if the first year of professional training is not taken toward completion of a degree.

For satisfactory completion of the first year of professional training following a Bachelor's degree: if the first year offered to graduates is organized at least on a basis equivalent to an undergraduate major and if it constitutes a complete curriculum which fits for general and special library service, and is approved by this Board, a second Bachelor's degree may be conferred in accordance with the general policy of the individual institution with respect to the granting of a second Bachelor's degree. Or a certificate may be granted for satisfactory completion of the first year of professional training following a Bachelor's degree.

It is recommended by the Board of Education for Librarianship that the second Bachelor's degree be followed by the qualifying phrase "in library science."

For satisfactory completion of advanced professional study conducted in conformity with regulations for graduate study of the institution, M.A. or M.S. for successful completion of a minimum of one year beyond the first year of professional training, and Ph.D. for additional years which may include the second year.

FACULTY

The faculty should be adequate in number and in qualifications to determine and carry out the program of the library school in accordance with these requirements.

Qualifications

In general, teachers in library schools should have a degree representing four years of appropriate work in an approved college or university; they should have completed at least two years of work in an accredited library school, and have had sufficient practical knowledge of the subjects taught and demonstrated ability in teaching to satisfy the institution and the Board of Education for Librarianship. In lieu of these requirements, teachers may present equivalent academic and professional preparation and experience.

In addition, graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the doctorate are urgently recommended, particularly for teachers in library schools giving advanced professional instruction.

Number

The number of teachers required, whether full-time or part-time, shall be determined by the character of the library school, the number and content of required and elective courses, the average number of enrolled students and similar factors.

The majority of teachers shall have professional rank.

Necessary assistants shall be provided to cover the revision of student work and other duties.

Teaching Schedules

Teaching Schedules shall be governed in general by the practice of the institution. In view of the professional nature of the courses, the widely scattered materials of instruction, the necessity for revision of student work and for conference with students, an unduly heavy teaching schedule for each instructor will be discouraged.

QUARTERS AND EQUIPMENT

Quarters and equipment shall be adequate and commensurate with those provided for other departments of the institution.

LIBRARIES

Adequate book and library facilities for study and practice shall be provided. The character and organization of the library of the institution as well as the special collections provided for the library school itself will be judged in relation to the curriculum offered. In addition, libraries of various types shall be readily accessible for practical work and observation.

Copyright Bill

The following resolution, submitted by the Committee on Book Buying and the Committee on Federal Relations, was read by Mr. Milam and passed:

Whereas, it is generally admitted that the United States should join with other countries of the world in attempting to secure world-wide and uniform protection for literary and artistic property, therefore, we, the Council of the American Library Association, hereby

RESOLVE, That Congress be respectfully petitioned To permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union by adherence to the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Rome on June 2, 1928, by passing as written Senate Bill 1928 and H.R. 5853 of the Seventy-third Congress, first session.

Carl L. Cannon, *Chairman*
Committee on Book Buying
Thomas P. Ayer, *Chairman*
Committee on Federal Relations

Report of Committee on Committees

Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri Library, read the following report of the Committee on Committees which was passed by the Council:

The A.L.A. Committee on Committees submits as its annual report the result of Committee conferences. We recommend that the Association adopt and insert in the list of Committees and their functions the extensions and alterations suggested in statements concerning the following Boards and Committees.

Adult Reading

By action of the Executive Board, December 28, 1932, the former Committee on Study of Development of Reading Habits has been renamed the Committee on Adult Reading.

[1]Advisory Board for the Study of Special Projects

Created by Executive Board, 1932. Five members appointed for five-year terms, one to retire each year. Chairman elected by the members annually.

To make recommendations to the Executive Board on proposals for research, studies, surveys and special projects; to consider with other organizations proposals for research, studies, surveys and special projects of mutual interest and to foster such joint undertakings.

A.L.A. Catalog Code Revision

Created by Executive Board, 1932.

To make necessary revisions in the "A.L.A. Catalog Rules" with authority to cooperate with the Library

[1] Standing committee.

Association of Great Britain and such other national library associations as it may think appropriate.

[Board on Library Service to Children in Public Libraries and Schools.

Created by Executive Board, April 30, 1932, on recommendation of a special committee "That a Board . . . . of six members be appointed by the Executive Board . . . . serving for three years, two members changing each year and the Board representing various groups actively concerned with work with children and youth in public and school libraries."

To recommend policies "for a department at Headquarters which will deal with children and adolescents both in and out of school," to decide what fields should be entered and how they might be developed. It is authorized to consult specialists in these and related fields who may not be members of the A.L.A. It is authorized to propose to the Executive Board the name or names of such A.L.A. members whose experience qualifies them for the Headquarters position of executive secretary in the field of library work with children and adolescents.

Bogle Memorial

Created by Executive Board, 1932.

To consider a memorial to Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle and to make appropriate recommendations to the Association and, as authorized by the Board, April 30, 1932, to solicit funds for this purpose.

Book Production

Recommend that the Committee be discontinued.

[Committee Appointments

Created by Executive Board, 1932.

To receive recommendations from members of the Association for appointments to committees and to pass these recommendations on with its own advice to the incoming administration.

[Cooperation with Lake Placid Foundation Committee on Decimal Classification

Appointed by the President, July 5, 1933. Membership to include, among other appointees: (1) Chairman of A.L.A. Committee on Cataloging and Classification, (2) person in charge of adding D.C. numbers to L.C. cards, (3) classifier on the Booklist staff.

To maintain closer relations between users and makers of the Decimal Classification; to act as a clearing house, collecting expansions under way in libraries for consideration of D.C. editor, and also to suggest expansions needed by libraries.

Cooperative Cataloging

Created by Executive Board, June, 1931.

To consider extending cooperative centralized cataloging and, by vote of September 15, 1932, to have general supervision over the proposed cooperative cataloging enterprise as funds for such enterprise are secured.

Curriculum Study Advisory Committee

Recommended that the Committee be discharged.

Eleemosynary Institutions

In 1931 the Council approved the establishment of a Committee on Eleemosynary Institutions. The personnel was never appointed. Recommend that the Committee be abolished.

Fellowships and Scholarships

Created by Executive Board, 1931.

To administer funds placed in charge of the Association for fellowships and scholarships in library work.

[Institution Libraries

To promote organized library service in institutions other than hospitals, especially in correctional institutions and those for dependent and neglected children and to render all possible aid in promoting such service. (Adopted from statement of 1923 Committee on Committees.)

(This Committee, as recommended in its 1930 report, shall hereafter include at least three members of the American Prison Association in close touch with prison libraries. The Committee on Committtees has since 1930, on the request of this Committee, twice recommended and the Council has twice acted to approve changes in its name, first to "Committee on Libraries in Penal Institutions" and then to "Committee on Libraries in Correctional Institutions." The Committee now requests permission to resume its original name and the Committee on Committees again acquiesces.)

[Library Architecture and Building Planning

Recommended April, 1932, by Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and approved by the President and Secretary.

To gather information and assist A.L.A. Headquarters in making it available, on the related problems of architecture and building planning for libraries, including the special problems of ventilation and lighting heretofore handled by a separate committee.

(The Committee feels that if at a later time it is wise to include the problems of library equipment in the new committee's field of service this can be arranged. At present, however, the Association has a special Committee on Library Equipment and Appliances charged with preparing a report and exhibit for the 1933 Conference, which cannot be subjected to any proposed combination until its present task is completed and reported on and it is discharged by the Association.)

[Library Cooperation with Latin America

There has been called to the attention of the present Committee on Committees a dissent included in Mr. John T. Vance's report as chairman of the former Committee on Library Cooperation with Hispanic Peoples dealing with the 1931 (New Haven) meeting of the Committee. The dissent relates to the change in the name of the Committee to "Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America," as adopted by the Association at New Haven on recommendation of the Committee on Committees of that year.

Inasmuch as the reasons for making this change had been carefully considered by two successive Committees on Committees with an entirely different personnel, both Committees reaching the same decision as to the advisability of the change before recommending its adoption by the Association, the present Committee advises against reopening the matter.

Public Administration of Public Libraries

Recommend that the Committee be discharged.

[Salaries and Employment

To promote the raising of salary standards in the library profession, especially by making available to the profession and outside salary statistics in the profession and comparative salary statistics of what is paid in other professions, especially those with similar academic and professional qualifications; also to study employment and methods of relief for unemployed librarians.

The last function noted above was added by vote of the Executive Board, December, 1932.

Ventilation and Lighting of Library Buildings

Recommend that the Committee be abolished and its functions be merged with those of the new Committee on Library Architecture and Building Planning.

Samuel W. McAllister
Robert A. Miller
Henry O. Severance
Clarence W. Sumner
William J. Hamilton, *Chairman*

Committee on Library Terminology

Susan G. Akers, chairman of the Committee on Library Terminology, read the following recommendations which were passed:

Recommendations

1. a. The work of this Committee be continued until there is available for publication an authoritative list of terms which are in common usage among librarians in the United States and a list of the abbreviations, definitions, and foreign equivalents of these terms.
   b. The emphasis for the coming year be on the collecting of terms.
2. The present Committee be asked for suggestions for the personnel of this Committee for next year in order that continuity may be secured.

Other Resolutions Passed

THE AMERICAN Library Association desires to express its appreciation of the action of the Verband der deutschen Hochschulen, the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler, the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare, and the Arbeitsgemeinschaft wissenschaftlicher Verleger, taken at Münster, August 3, 1933.

The recommendation that a fixed price be announced in advance of publication, and the proposed reduction in size of journals, with a corresponding reduction in price, if accepted by all German periodical publishers in the spirit in which the agreement was made, will do much to remove the difficulties which have troubled libraries of all countries, including Germany, for the last few years. It is the confident hope of this Association that prompt action, according to the intent as well as the letter, of the Münster resolutions, will permit an increased use and appreciation by all nations of the products of German science.

Submitted by the Committee on German Periodicals,

C. L. Cannon
H. M. Lydenberg
C. H. Brown, chairman

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THE AMERICAN Library Association through the Council and the Library Extension Board has repeatedly affirmed its belief in the need for a strong state library extension agency to lead in library development within the several states and provinces.

In this time of flux and rapid change there are still states lacking any library extension agency, others have the agency but no appropriation, and still other states have made such inadequate appropriations that the extension agencies function but feebly, if at all.

A reaffirmation of the importance of the state library extension agency is believed to be desirable at this time and it is suggested that the following resolution be passed by the Council:

RESOLVED by the Council of the American Library Association that:

The rapid developments of popular demand for adequate adult education facilities, and for opportunities for the fruitful employment of the new leisure, the urgent need for agencies and avenues for quick and wide dissemination of information, ideas and ideals, the social necessity for universal wholesome recreation, make challenging demands upon the library profession and particularly for universal easy access to adequate public libraries.

In this time of flux and rapid change there is acute and increasing need for state leadership and participation in the guidance, development and adaptation of library services to meet these expanding demands.

The Council of the American Library Association reaffirms its faith in the fundamental economy and effective results of adequate support and vigorous functioning of state library extension agencies in the advance of library services to meet these rapidly changing conditions.

We urge all friends of culture and popular education to cooperate in the efforts to provide for all citizens easy access to books by the establishment of coordinated large-scale systems of public libraries, the development of library service under trained and expert leadership, to the end that our common life may be enriched by universal education and all other cultural means.[5]

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RESOLUTION passed by the Council of the American Library Association at its final session in Chicago, Saturday, October 21:

"The Council of the American Library Association, the policy determining body of the Association, declares its conviction that the organization and control of all public libraries, national, state and municipal, should be free from all partisan and factional political considerations."

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THE A.L.A. in open session assembled at the close of its Fifty-fifth Annual Conference, congratulates the chairman of the local committee, his colleagues, and the sub-committees, on the excellence of their arrangements, and it offers its gratitude for the welcome extended to it and for the generous provisions for its comfort and enjoyment.

The Association records its sincerest appreciation of the publicity which it has received from the professional library journals, the daily press, the National Broadcasting Company, and the radio stations; and it expresses its warmest thanks to the many distinguished visitors for their presence, to the exhibitors for their displays, and to the headquarters staff for that able organization and untiring energy which have made this Conference such an outstanding success.

Margery Doud
M. Louise Hunt
Charles R. Sanderson, *Chairman*
Committee On Resolutions

Agricultural Libraries Section

THE AGRICULTURAL Libraries Section meeting was held at Stevens Hotel, Monday afternoon, October 16. The Chairman, Miss Cora Miltimore, librarian, University of Florida, presided. Mr. Angus Fletcher, British Library of Information, New York, introduced Dr. S. S. Nehru of the Indian Civil Service, Poona, India, who spoke very briefly. The principal paper, "The Response of Science to Agriculture," was presented by Dr. J. Christian Bay, librarian, John Crerar Library. Dr. Bay surveyed the attempts of science to meet the demands of practical agriculture, as reported in important literature from Aristotle to the present day.

Mr. Jackson Edmund Towne, librarian,

5 Transmitted to the A.L.A. Council from the League of Library Commissions and the A.L.A. Library Extension Board.

Michigan State College, presided at the Round Table. Mr. Towne spoke briefly on "Books and Their Uses in Agricultural Experiment Stations," summarizing the replies to a letter of inquiry sent to state experiment stations. In the absence of Mr. William Berry Kershaw, Michigan State Library, Mr. James A. McMillen, Louisiana State University, presented Mr. Kershaw's notes on "An Agricultural Periodical of the Civil War Period in the Northern States —*The American Agriculturist*," as well as his own observations on *The Southern Cultivator* of the same period in the Southern States. Professor J. W. Crist, Michigan State College, spoke on "Readings for Graduate Students in the Agricultural Sciences" and distributed mimeographed copies of a reading list which he had compiled.

The business meeting of the Section followed brief discussion of the Round Table topics. Reports were made by the Committee on Cooperative Bibliographical Aid, Miss Louise O. Bercaw, Chairman, and by two A.L.A. committees of interest to the Section: the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund Committee, Miss Claribel R. Barnett, Chairman, and the Committee to Cooperate with the American Society of Horticultural Science, Mr. James A. McMillen, Chairman. On Thursday afternoon, October 19, members of the Section visited by invitation the private library of Dr. C. H. Thordarson.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Jackson Edmund Towne, librarian, Michigan State Library; Secretary, Miss Cora L. Feldkamp, librarian, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

——JESSIE M. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

American Association Of Law Libraries

THE OPENING meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held in conjunction with its sister association, the National Association of State Libraries in the Hotel Stevens on October 16, 1933 at 10:00 A.M. Miss Alice M. Magee, President of the National Association of State Libraries, presided.

The members of the two associations were welcomed to Chicago and to the state of Illinois by representatives of the local Bar and Bar libraries and Miss Harriet M. Skogh, Superintendent of the General Library Division of the Illinois State Library. These most cordial welcomes were followed by gracious responses by members of both associations. After the reading of memorials to departed members, the meeting adjourned.

The first business meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at 2:30 P.M. of the same day. The address of the President, Mr. S. D. Klapp, and the report of the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills, were read and filed.

The business meetings of the Association were all held in the Stevens Hotel, with the exception of the Tuesday afternoon meeting when we were the guests of the American Legislators' Association at International House. In addition to the reading of various committee reports, during the week, papers were presented by Miss Helen Newman, librarian, George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C., by Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass., and by Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills, librarian, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York, N. Y. Round table discussions were held on Bar association and law school library problems.

At the annual joint banquet of the sister associations held at the Medinah Club on October 18 at 7:30 P.M., Mr. George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut was toastmaster. Guest speakers included Dr. A. C. Breycha-Vauthier, Law librarian of the League of Nations, Dr. Isak Collijn, director, Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden, and Lorado Taft, well-known artist and sculptor.

At the final meeting of the Association, Friday, October 20 at 2:30 P.M., the following officers were elected: President, John T. Vance, Law librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.; First Vice-President, Miss Alice M. Magee, State librarian of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, Hobart R. Coffey, librarian, Law School, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills, librarian, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York, N. Y. In addition to the above named officers, the following were elected to the Executive Committee: James C. Baxter, librarian, Philadelphia Bar Association; Fred Y. Holland, librarian, Supreme Court Library, Denver, Colo.; and Arthur S. McDaniel, assistant librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

——LOTUS MITCHELL MILLS, *Secretary*.

Association Of American Library Schools

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Association of American Library Schools was held in the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Monday, October 16, with forty-two representatives of nineteen member schools present. Dr. and Mrs. Isak Collijn, of Stockholm, were guests at the luncheon which preceded the meeting.

At the request of Dr. A. E. Bostwick, President of the Association, Dr. Collijn gave a short talk about his library and about cooperation in library work in Sweden. Miss Anne M. Boyd read the report of the Committee on research problems, Miss Edith M. Coulter, Chairman. Mr. P. L. Windsor lead the discussion of the proposed recommendations of the Board of Education for Librarianship on "Minimum Requirements for Library Schools." Miss Imogene M. Hazeltine presented a plea for a "school edition" of the *Decimal Classification*.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mr. Sydney B. Mitchell, Director, University of California School for Librarianship; Vice-President, Miss Ethel M. Fair, Director, Library School, New Jersey College for Women. Miss Isabella K. Rhodes continues as Secretary-Treasurer.

——ETHEL BOND, *Secretary pro tem.*

Bibliographical Society Of America

THERE WERE two sessions of the Bibliographical Society of America's annual meeting held in October in Chicago. The first was held Thursday morning, October 19, and included papers by Miss Dorothy Hawkins, Vassar College Library: "James Adams, The First Printer of Delaware"; Aksel G. S. Josephson: "A Bibliography of American Thought"; S. Foster Damon, Curator of the Harris Collection of American Poetry in Brown University: "Negro Songs in Early American Songsters"; E. Morrell of Duke University Library: "Vicksburg Daily Citizen"; and an informal address by Mr. Arundell Esdaile of the British Museum. H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress presided.

The Friday evening meeting, October 20, consisted first of papers by Verner W. Crane, University of Michigan: "Certain Writings of Benjamin Franklin"; Allen J. Barthold of Yale University: "La Gazette Françoise"; Newport, R. I., 1780-1781"; and S. A. Kimber of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass.: "Authorship of a Relation, Or Journal of a Late Expedition to the Gates of St. Augustine, London 1744, with bibliographical and biographical notes on the work of Isaac and Edward Kimber." George Burwell Utley, librarian of the Newbery Library, gave a short survey on the rare books exhibit of the library, in whose rooms the meeting was held.

There followed then a report by the Secretary, who read a letter of greeting from the President, Mr. Wroth, who could not be present, expressing regrets. The Secretary then reported on membership. After a loss of thirty-three members through death and resignation, the paid memberships number 404, plus eleven exchange and six suspended memberships, a gain of ten members over the last annual report. H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress reported on the newly completed publication of the *Cole Index to Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society (London) and The Library, which was published through a revolving fund and distributed free to contributors and members of the London Society, and for sale to members at $3 and at $4 to others. J. T. Gerould for the committee on the Union List of Newspapers, reported the unexpected news that the Rockefeller Foundation has generously contributed a fund of $25,000 to finance this project. It is hoped that the list will be ready in three years, or January 1937.

J. C. M. Hanson gave a short discussion on bibliography compilation in depression times, pointing out that with the additional leisure there is a tendency toward blindly selecting a subject, going to Washington and assembling a wholesale list of books in the Library of Congress, and then applying to one of the foundations for a grant to publish a definitely unscientific product.

F. W. Faxon, the Treasurer reported on the various accounts as of January 1, 1933, summarized here as follows: Membership, balance $1,675.77; Incunabula fund, balance $484.23; Sabin Fund, balance $738.08 plus $5,045.34 invested funds; Endowment Fund—deficit $154.14. The Secretary, Dr. Shearer then discussed with the membership the proposed supplementary monograph series, for which it is desired that a revolving fund be created to finance the publication of the many valuable bibliographical surveys at hand, for which there are insufficient funds to publish. The matter was referred to the Council, who are to report in June. The membership expressed the wish that the series be started sooner if possible.

The meeting concluded with the election of officers, as follows: President, Dr. Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; First Vice-President, George B. Utley, Newbery Library, Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice-President, Leonard L. Mackall, 217 East 34th St., Savannah, Ga.; Secretary, Henry B. VanHoesen, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.; Treasurer, F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, 17, Mass. Council: Lawrence C. Wroth, H. H. B. Meyer, Harry M. Lydenberg, A. K. S. Josephson, E. C. Richardson. H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress was elected delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies.

——AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Secretary.*

Board of Education For Librarianship

MEETINGS of the Board of Education for Librarianship, October 13 and 17, 1933, were devoted chiefly to the preparation of a final draft of "Minimum Requirements for Library Schools" and to preliminary work on "Minimum Requirements for Agencies Training Teacher-Librarians."

A tentative draft of the "Minimum Requirements for Library Schools" was submitted to the Association of American Library Schools for discussion at their meeting on October 16. In the light of suggestions presented by representatives of that Association on October 17, a final draft was prepared and submitted to the Council of the American Library Association on October 21. By action of the Council the "Minimum Requirements for Library Schools" replace the former Minimum Standards adopted in 1925. The full text of the requirements will be printed in the *Proceedings* and will be found in the report of the Council in this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 929).

——ANITA M. HOSTETTER, *Secretary*.

Board On The Library And Adult Education

VARIOUS possibilities for library activities in adult education work relief were developed by the Board on the Library and Adult Education, meeting October 15 with the Library Extension Board and representatives of other groups, and were reported by Chairman Dudgeon to the Council at its first meeting. Discussion continued throughout the Conference at meetings of various groups. The Council definitely endorsed the plan, at its Saturday meeting, instructed the Sub-Committee on Unemployment, the Board on the Library and Adult Education, and the Library Extension Board to take immediate steps to further such a program and requested prompt action on the part of state and local library and educational agencies. The League of Library Commissions asked the A.L.A. to act as a clearing house for such plans.

The need for simple printed matter, brought out so often in the Adult Education Seminars at the University of Chicago, was further discussed by the Board's Sub-Committee on Readable Books, Miriam D. Tompkins, Chairman. The Sub-Committee emphasized the value and timeliness of John Chancellor's report on "Available Reading Material for Adult Illiterates and Near-Illiterates," prepared as part of the Sub-Committee's larger study and issued in mimeographed form by the U. S. Bureau of Prisons.

Of immediate practical value were the discussions at the Occupational Round Table. Robert Hoppock, of the National Occupational Conference, New York, spoke informally of the best books for vocational guidance, and of the consulting service available from his organization. Esther Johnston, New York Public Library, led the general discussion that followed.

A panel discussion of rural and state-wide adult education and the library, under the joint auspices of the Board on the Library and Adult Education and the Library Extension Board, brought together widely varied points of view. The panel leader was Benson Y. Landis, Executive Secretary of the American Country Life Association, and members represented the fields of agricultural extension, university extension and farm journals, as well as library service.

——JULIA WRIGHT MERRILL, *Secretary*.

Business Library Section

GARFIELD V. COX, Professor of Finance, University of Chicago, spoke informally on "Money and Inflation." He explained that prices of various commodities bear normally an approximate ratio to each other. During depressions, these relationships are disturbed because some prices fall faster than others. Manufacturers reduce their production proportionately to the demand, which keeps prices of their products from falling as fast as agricultural prices. The farmer continues to plant, regardless of restricted markets. The present administration is attempting to restore these relationships artificially. There are several methods of inflating prices—through a money inflation, or the printing of paper money, by reducing the gold content of the dollar; and also by the inflation of credit, which is created by banks. Under our modern banking systems it is not always created scientifically. Books and articles on inflation were recommended.

Nancy Todd, Head of the Technical Department, Indianapolis Public Library, reviewed the "Technical Books for 1933," using the scientific wonders illustrated at the Century of Progress Exposition as a starting point for each subject. For example, the description of the opening of the Exposition by a ray from the star Arcturus through the medium of the photo-electric cell was followed by crisp reviews of readable books on photo-electricity and television. Refrigeration, air conditioning, radio, and other subjects were treated in the same fashion.

Jacqueline Noël, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, gave a paper on "Business and Technical Books in the General Library." She suggested practical ways in which such libraries

could help engineers, chemists and business men, and gave a list of documents, pamphlets, books, and other reference tools that the library of medium size would find useful and inexpensive.

——NELLIE M. FISHER, *Chairman.*

Catalog Section

THREE MEETINGS were held by the Catalog Section: the General Session, the Round Table for catalogers in large libraries, and the Round Table for catalogers in small libraries. The Chairman of the Section, Harriet D. Mac Pherson, presided at the General Session. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Helen Dawley, was read and accepted. The Section voted to continue the A.L.A. sustaining membership. The Chairman of the Committee on Regional Groups presented her report. A report of progress from the A.L.A. Committee on Cooperative Cataloging, of which Keyes D. Metcalf is Chairman, was presented by Winifred Gregory. The Chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on the Revision of the A.L.A. Catalog Rules, Charles Martel, reported that a large amount of material had been sent in to the Committee. A paper by Theodore A. Mueller, entitled: "Expansions of Cataloging Rules for Religious Items," followed. Margaret Mann gave a paper on the "Brussels Classification and Its General Use Abroad." Then followed the reports of the Joint Committee on Standardization of Periodicals, the Committee on Standardization of Alphabetizing Practice, and the Committee on Publications.

The Chairman presided at the Round Table for catalogers in large libraries. The main topic was recataloging and reclassification. William Warner Bishop gave the introductory paper. Papers on different aspects of the subject were given by Harriet B. Prescott, Helen K. Starr, Monsignor Eugène Tisserant, and Caroline Whittemore. Because of Miss Prescott's absence her paper was read by Grace Fuller.

At the Round Table for catalogers of small libraries, Christine Sanders presided. The general topic for discussion was recataloging. The first paper, "Recataloging: Criteria for Its Application in the Small Library," was given by Dorothy W. Curtiss. Bertha Buelow presented a paper on "Revision of the Subject Headings and Transfer to a Card Authority File." Marguerite Hallam Anderson led the discussion.

Officers for 1933-34 were elected: Chairman, Bertha Bassam, Library School of the University of Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Ethel Bond, University of Illinois Library School.

—HELEN DAWLEY, *Secretary.*

College And Reference Section

"READING as Part of the Program of Higher Education" was the subject of an address by Dean Charles H. Judd, School of Education, University of Chicago, which served as the major feature of the Section's general session on Tuesday afternoon, October 17.

Dean Judd's address was followed by a panel discussion of the question, "Are Current College Library Reading Experiments Merely Costly Fads?" The members of the panel were Mr. Leon Carnovsky, Mr. F. K. W. Drury, Mr. Donald B. Gilchrist, Mr. B. Lamar Johnson, Mr. Guy R. Lyle, Mr. Robert A. Miller, and Mr. Louis B. Shores. The chairman of the Section, Mr. Theodore W. Koch of Northwestern University, presided over the panel. It proved difficult but instructive to determine the types of college reading which should be considered. A discussion from the floor concluded the panel.

For the College Librarians and Staff Members Round Table, Wednesday afternoon, October 18, Charles B. Shaw, of the Swarthmore College Library, as chairman, secured Ernest H. Wilkins, President of Oberlin College, as chief speaker; President Wilkins was followed by Donald Coney of the Newberry Library, Chicago, who discussed "The Librarian as Bibliographer" and by Gilbert H. Doane, of the University of Nebraska, who read a striking paper on "The Librarian as Writer."

Four speakers addressed the Reference Librarians Round Table (also held Wednesday afternoon) under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert T. Usher of the Howard Memorial Library in New Orleans. Miss Louise Franklin of the Houston Public Library discoursed on "The Use and Abuse of the Reference Library"; Miss Helen K. Starr, of the J. J. Hill Library in St. Paul, read a paper on reference work in her library; Miss Amy Winslow of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore discussed "Experiences in Departmentalization"; and Anthony Gabler of San Marino, California, read a paper on "The Huntington Library from a Reference Angle."

——JACKSON E. TOWNE, *Secretary.*

Columbia School Of Library Science

THE FOURTH annual meeting of the Association of the Columbia School of Library Science was held in the Boulevard Room of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago on Thursday evening, Octo-

ber 19, with Mr. Chalmers Hadley, President, presiding. About one hundred forty persons were present.

The Resolutions Committee moved: that the Treasurer be empowered to pay the Association's sustaining membership to the A.L.A. due in April, 1934, and that the Treasurer be empowered to transfer from the Association's checking account to the saving account such money as may not be needed in the checking account. The Treasurer was empowered to make this transfer without formal action being taken.

A rather detailed and interesting report by Miss Edna Sanderson on the condition of the library school was read by the President. Dr. Williamson's very serious illness was commented upon and a motion was made that flowers be sent to Dr. Williamson and a message of cheer to Mrs. Williamson. Mr. Paul North Rice and Miss Alice Jewett were instructed to send the flowers and message. Greetings by wire from Miss Mary L. Sutliff were read by the Secretary.

Mr. James I. Wyer then made a very happy informal talk on Personalities at Albany when he was a student in the Library School. He paid fine tributes to Dr. Dewey, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, Duncan Van Rensselaer Johnson, Miss Ada Alice Jones, with their colleagues, and the old days. Mr. Wyer was followed by Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding, representing the school since its removal to Columbia, who spoke on Miss Mary Wright Plummer and her poetry. Dr. George Wire read from his diary an entry concerning the first social affair of the class of 1888. It was a picnic at which food seemed to constitute the consuming interest of the party.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. Lurena McDonald Lyle, librarian, Hamilton, Ontario; First Vice-President, Francis Henshaw, Queens Borough Public Library; Second Vice-President, Isabella K. Rhodes, Columbia University; Secretary, Florence King, librarian, High School Library, Fort Lee, New Jersey; Treasurer, Anne S. Hutchins, librarian, High Bridge Branch, New York Public Library; Board of Directors for three years, Donald Gilchrist, librarian, University of Rochester; For one year, Chalmers Hadley, ex-president.

——ETHEL F. MCCOLLOUGH,
Secretary Pro Tem.

County Libraries Section

THE COUNTY Libraries Section held a meeting on Monday afternoon, October 16, and one Wednesday evening, October 18, Myra Whitney Buell, Chairman, presiding. On Monday, John D. Cowley, librarian, Lancashire County Library, Preston, England, speaking on "Recent Developments in English County Libraries," stated that although county libraries in England were comparatively new when the economic crisis came, yet the value of the movement was so clearly appreciated that no library was discontinued because of lack of funds. In some cases, expenditure was actually increased and in practically all counties, circulation figures increased.

A paper on "The Movement to Reorganize Governmental Units as It Affects County and Regional Libraries" by Loleta Dawson Fyan, librarian, Wayne County Library, Detroit, presenting a complete, enlightening, and valuable discussion of the subject will be printed in a later issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The Wednesday evening meeting was devoted to rural school libraries. Edith A. Lathrop, Associate Specialist in School Libraries, U. S. Office of Education, spoke on the topic, "How County Libraries Serve Schools," giving some results of her survey of rural school libraries in the United States. Mabel R. Gillis, State librarian, discussed "Library Service to Rural Schools in California." She told of the specialized material for the teaching of actual school subjects which is supplied in California, and also the beneficial results to rural schools derived from the transfer of the school library fund to the county library fund each year. Reference material and supplementary texts are thus furnished by the county library without the unnecessary expense of duplication in every school. Services of a trained librarian are an added valuable asset. A brief discussion followed each paper.

A motion was passed that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions in appreciation of the outstanding services of the late Julia G. Babcock, who had been elected Chairman of the Section in 1932. Following is the resolution:

WHEREAS, the County Libraries Section of the American Library Association feels deeply the loss by death of its Chairman, Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, and

WHEREAS, the group has greatly missed her counsel and guidance this year,

BE IT RESOLVED, that an expression of this feeling is hereby conveyed to her family through her former library associates in the Kern County Library.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE:
MARY WALTON HARRIS, *Chairman.*
MABEL R. GILLIS.

Officers for 1933-34: Chairman, Constance Bement, Director of Extension, Michigan State Library, Lansing, Michigan; Vice-Chairman, Hazel C. Clark, librarian, Burlington County Free Library, Mount Holly, New Jersey; Secretary-Treasurer, Adele M. Warner, first assis-

tant, Wayne County Library, Detroit, Michigan; Director, Myra Whitney Buell, Chief of Extension Division, St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minnesota.

——MURIEL S. MARCHANT, *Secretary*.

Hospital Libraries Round Table

THIS MEETING was conducted by Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, Chairman of the Hospital Libraries Committee, and had an attendance of about 250. Dr. Morris Fishbein was the principal speaker and gave a splendid address on "The Hospital Librarian's Contribution toward the Patient's Recovery." He pointed out that books take the patients' minds from their troubles, and divert their thoughts to lines which lead toward physical and mental benefit. During convalescence the work of the hospital librarian means most, for it is then that the hospital routine becomes monotonous. Sick people like to keep up-to-date, and are as anxious to read the latest best seller as are well people. It is more desirable to have on hand five or six copies of the latest, most interesting books, than two hundred discards from personal collections. Dr. Fishbein considered that there is very little, if any, danger of infection from books. He emphasized that certain types of books are not suitable for some patients and it is the duty of the efficient hospital librarian to guide their choice in the proper direction.

The remainder of the session was in "panel" form, presided over by Marion O'Brien, of Detroit. The general topic was, "Methods and Problems of the Hospital Librarian Working from the Public Library." Eleanor Ricker, Kalamazoo, spoke on "Costs of Hospital Library Service"; Martha Wilson, Springfield, Illinois, discussed, "Architecture of Hospital Libraries"; Jane Kitchell, Vincennes, talked about "Personnel of the Hospital Library Staff"; Gertrude Edwards, Cleveland, told of experiences with volunteer workers; Rose O'Connor, Sioux City, spoke on "Problems of Book Selection"; Bessie Silverthorn, Modesto, California, told of work in a tuberculosis sanitarium; Ruth Emerson, Director of Social Work, University of Chicago Clinics, gave a brief and interesting comment; and Dr. Bert Caldwell, executive secretary of the American Hospital Association, gave a short, inspiring talk, telling of the value of the hospital library. He believes that well-equipped hospitals of the present and future will consider the library when planning hospital buildings.

——ALICE A. CROSBY, *Secretary*.

Junior College Libraries Round Table

THE JUNIOR College Libraries Round Table met in two sessions, October 17 and 18, with Dorothy Schumacher, librarian, Crane Junior College, presiding. Pauline I. Dillman, librarian, Joliet, Ill., Junior College, discussed magazines for the junior college library. She stressed the importance of selecting magazines to fit the college curriculum and suggested examining sample copies before buying. Magazine indexes, buying lists, and inexpensive methods of binding were recommended also. In a talk on "Instruction in the Use of Books at Stephens College," B. Lamar Johnson, librarian, told of individual and group conferences with the college faculty during the past year. Mr. Johnson believes that lessons are quickly comprehended and comparatively easy when taught at the time they are needed to solve a classroom problem. The lessons are not taught as a separate unit or in any way divorced from the regular classroom assignment.

William M. Randall, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, discussed "Junior College Library Standards" from the standpoint of standards of equipment and standards of performance. Charlotte Zepf, Chicago Public Library, prepared mimeographed lists and spoke on "Recent Books for Junior College Libraries." "Books and the New College Plan at the University of Chicago" was the subject of a paper by M. Llewellyn Raney, University of Chicago Libraries. Mr. Raney reviewed the history of the junior college movement and described the Chicago plan especially as it affected the University Library.

The Committee on Standards submitted tables supplementing their April 1932 report and requested to be released because of inconclusive evidence. Miss Virginia Kramer, librarian Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass., was selected chairman for the next year.

——VELMA R. SHAFFER, *Secretary*.

Junior Members Round Table

THE BUSINESS meeting of the Junior Members Round Table was held Wednesday evening, October 18, with an attendance of about two hundred. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Robert A. Miller. The first report was given by Miss Dorothy Comins on

the Supplement to *Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy*, which was compiled during the past year by members of the round table, with Miss Lucile Morsch as editor-in-chief. It is in the process of publication by the H. W. Wilson Company, and will soon appear in print, bringing the work up-to-date. Miss Helen Ziegler reported on the questionnaire study of training for librarianship, and after a discussion of this study by the group it was decided to continue it during the coming year. The problem of unemployment in the library profession was considered and it was decided that while no concrete help could be given by this group alone, it would offer any aid possible to the senior groups of the American Library Association. Professional advancement for younger members of the profession was discussed and it was voted to make this subject a definite part of next year's program. It was considered advisable to organize junior members divisions in the various state library associations to further this part of the program. The age limit of the round table was raised to thirty-five years. In order to formulate a permanent policy for the round table, it was voted that an activities committee be appointed by the incoming administration, and this committee together with the chairman, secretary, and members of the executive board of the round table, subject to the three-fourths vote of these members, pass on projects for the development of the round table. This completed the business meeting, but a luncheon was held the following day on the Century of Progress grounds.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Mr. Foster Mohrhardt; Secretary, Miss Margaret Oldfather; member of the executive board of the Junior Members Round Table, Mr. Gerald McDonald.

——MADELINE G. WYER, *Acting Secretary*.

League Of Library Commissions

REGULAR business meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held Wednesday afternoon, October 18, 1933, at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Fourteen states were represented, and about forty people attended the session. Miss Merrill was asked to report on the Joint Meeting of the Library Extension Board and the Adult Education Board in regard to work relief in adult education. Several school library supervisors were in the meeting for this discussion. Miss Merrill gave out mimeographed statement, tentative and unofficial, concerning the work. Federal relief funds are to be available for the employment of needy qualified persons for adult education work when plans prepared by state education department and approved by state relief authority have been approved in Washington. The initiative must come from the state, and each state prepares its own program. Apparently such funds may be available for employment of librarians, but ultimately it will be necessary to have a certification from the local relief authority as to need of relief, for employment through such fund. Miss Alice Tyler, a charter member of the League of Library Commissions and its first secretary, was the only speaker at the meeting. She told of the history of the work of the League during its twenty-nine years of existence. Commission work really began in Massachusetts in 1890, and this organization became a model for other states. The first conference of the Commission was in Chicago in October 1901. Failure of existing state libraries at that time to sense the need of extension work forced the public library commissions to organize. In reviewing the work done by the League since its organization Miss Tyler feels that its existence has certainly been justified and that it put new life into the American Library Movement. She raised the question however as to whether its objectives were the same now as when organized, and said she would like the League to prepare this year a statement of the field and functions of the organization.

Mr. Lester, Secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave a brief statement concerning the Library Extension Board program and referred to the Functions and Program of the Board as adopted December 28, 1932 (See report from Mid-winter meeting December 28, 1932). He explained the work of the Board in comparison with that of the League.

Miss Culver, president, gave a few definite items as to the present status of the League work and made recommendations for future work. There was a general discussion of the proposed program for future work. Mr. Wyer said that the one big thing needed is the strengthening of state library activities, and suggested having plans for successful state organizations made, for use with state officials in urging library standards. Miss Lewis made the motion that a committee be appointed to make a short outline for standards and to study the work of various state agencies. Mr. Tolman amended this motion, which was seconded and carried. The amended motion was that the League ask the Library Extension Board to make an administrative set-up of model library laws of different states, the outline to be formulated and distributed to the state agencies. Such plans were asked for particularly by Mississippi, to be presented to some legislative committees meeting soon. The League felt

that the Library Extension Board could get this material ready in a shorter time than a committee from the League.

Miss Culver also advised revising the Constitution. She feels that we did not put up a strong enough plea for a special fund from the Carnegie Corporation for extending and developing library extension service. A special outline of proposed promotion for which the fund could be used should be made. She proposed that a $2,000,000 fund be asked for, and an outline for a ten year program be presented. There should be a strengthening of personnel in state agencies, and special courses in library schools would be valuable. A suggestion for institutes to be held in different parts of the U. S. was made.

Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Public Library, Denver, moved that a committee be appointed to formulate objectives of the League and be presented at the next meeting. This motion was seconded and passed.

At the regular business meeting that followed, Miss Morey moved that the reading of the minutes of the last session be omitted. A report of committees followed. Miss Merrill gave a report of the compilation of the survey of library service in all the states as prepared by her at request of the executive board. Because of the inaccuracies of the 1926 figures Mr. Tolman moved that the survey be accepted with the omission of those figures. The motion was seconded and passed, and authority given Mrs. Rossell to use figures in the *Bulletin*.

A resolution was read by Miss Barker, and Miss Beal moved that it be accepted by the League. This motion was carried. The resolution is printed in the report of the Council (p. 932) in this number.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank L. Tolman; First Vice-President, Harriett Long; Second Vice-President, Marjorie Beal; Member Executive Board, Malcolm G. Wyer. Officers holding over: Secretary-Treasurer, Hazel B. Warren; Member Executive Board, Jane Morey.

——HAZEL B. WARREN, *Secretary*.

Lending Section

THE LENDING Section met Monday afternoon, October 16, in the Grand Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel, with the Chairman, Malcolm G. Wyer, presiding. The subject was "Importance of Knowing Books and Readers." Miss Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute of Library Science, presented some of the findings of students of the School concerning the popularity of certain authors and subjects—the result of an investigation carried on in five branches of the New York Public Library, with Miss Flexner, Readers' Adviser, as adviser in the experiment. Miss Marie Anna Newberry, Racine Public Library, gave an analysis of the reading public in Racine based on the study of one day's circulation.

"Shaping Circulation Policies in the Light of Recent Years" was the topic of other papers and discussion. In the absence of Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library, and Howard L. Hughes, librarian of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, Mr. Strohm was represented by Miss Ruth Rutzen, Acting Chief, Circulation Department, Detroit, and Mr. Hughes' paper was read by Forrest Spaulding, Des Moines. According to Miss Rutzen, Detroit aims to preserve the quality and stability of its general service by maintaining an adequate staff and by protecting the book fund as far as possible. Mr. Hughes believes in stressing sound reading and the educational function of the library, and he thinks libraries should use their best efforts to restore and strengthen depleted staffs.

"The Problem of Inter-Library Loans" was the subject of an address given by Hugo A. Krüss, Director-General, Prussian State Library, Berlin. Dr. Krüss said conditions for arriving at an international organization would be: absolute reciprocity; the assurance that no library would ask for a book that could be supplied by its own country; and, the organization of a central office in each country to give information as to what books are obtainable in that country.

The officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Clarence E. Sherman; Vice-Chairman, Charles S. Sanderson; Secretary, Nora Crimmins.

——JESSIE E. REED, *Secretary*.

Los Angeles Library School

IN CONNECTION with the A.L.A. Conference the Alumni Association of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library held a most enjoyable Reunion Dinner Thursday evening, October 19, at the Cordon Club, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Louis Round Wilson, Dean of the Graduate Library

School, University of Chicago, was the guest of honor and gave a most interesting informal talk at the close of the dinner.

——RUTH A. MARING.

Michigan Library Association

THE MICHIGAN Library Association held its forty-third annual meeting in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, October 17. The business session followed a dinner at the Chicago Woman's Club.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mr. C. Tefft Hewitt, Hackley Public Library, Muskegon; First Vice-President, Miss Elsie Andrews, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti; Second Vice-President, Miss Lydia Olson, Northern State Teachers College, Marquette; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Marion Patch, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

——PEARL ENID LOCKHART,
Secretary-Treasurer.

National Association Of State Libraries

UNDER the leadership of Miss Alice M. Magee, President, the National Association of State Libraries in its thirty-sixth annual convention at Chicago enjoyed a program of marked professional interest. Necessarily omitting manifold details three joint sessions held with the American Legislators' Association greatly advanced the mutual interests of the two groups as they touch legislative reference work in all its phases.

Notable specialists addressing these meetings were Dr. E. E. Witte, Dr. H. W. Toll, Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Miss Irma A. Watts, Dr. G. S. Godard, J. H. Fertig, E. E. Brossard, William B. Belknap, and Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, while the Association was honored by having Mr. H. L. Lydenberg, President of the American Library Association in attendance.

The Report of the Public Documents Clearing House Committee, administering the Association's $10,000 fund, by Mr. H. O. Brigham, Chairman, was perhaps the high spot of the conference. Definite progress, very gratifying to the membership, was shown, particularly in the preparation of bibliographical lists, the preliminary step in the undertaking.

A later joint session with the Public Documents Committee of the American Library Association gave opportunity for further and wider consideration of this and related topics.

Dr. Breycha, Dr. Collijn and Dr. Vincent, three of the distinguished men from abroad and Mr. Lorado Taft were special guests at the time-honored banquet in which the American Association of Law Libraries joined. The words of each were received with enthusiastic interest.

"Activities in California" by Miss Mabel R. Gillis, at the closing session might have been a composite picture of conditions everywhere and will serve many of her listeners with helpful guide-posts and clear precedents in meeting problems of administration under changed conditions. Dr. Joseph Schafer's address the same afternoon, on "Assembling Historical Manuscripts," was a scholarly and intensely interesting exposition of the subject of which he is a master. Dr. A. Vincent gave an illuminating paper upon the activities of the Royal Library at Brussels. Before adjourning the Association voted to become a non-profit association by incorporation.

Officers elected for 1933-34 were: President, Miss Irma A. Watts, Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa.; Vice-President, Dr. Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin; Second Vice-President, Miss Ella May Thornton, State Library, Atlanta, Georgia; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Margaret C. Norton, Archives Division, State Library, Springfield, Illinois.

——ELLA MAY THORNTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Order And Book Selection

THE ORDER and Book Selection Round Table held its meeting Friday, October 20, Wilma E. Reeve, Indianapolis Public Library, presiding. "Scrutinizing our Book Buying" was the general topic.

"What the Deflated Dollar will Buy" by Carl L. Cannon, Yale University Library, read by Elizabeth M. Smith, Albany Public Library, suggested a radical appraisal of the true function of the public library in times of depression, advising the selection of useful books rather than recreational; the purchase of well constructed books; and cooperation with publishers in suggesting the books to be published.

The discussion on "Replacements" led by William Webb, Flint Public Library, disclosed the importance of reprint fiction and juvenile books to the small library. The buying of second-hand books; the question of giving preference in replacement to the school collection or general collection; and the purchase of cheap picture books were argued but no absolute policy could be evolved because of the variance of individual library problems.

George F. Bowerman, Public Library, District of Columbia, in his "Program for Fiction Buying" would raise the standard of fiction purchases and limit the expenditure to 30 per cent of the entire book fund. He finds that more attractive non-fiction has drawn public interest from fiction and through the services of competent readers' advisers has made it easier to balance fiction circulation with non-fiction.

The many demands upon the library by individuals and groups for direction through the depression were portrayed in "Trends in Reading" by Jennie M. Flexner, New York Public Library. She cautioned the librarian to keep within his field and resist the temptation "to be all things to all men."

A Continuation Committee Plan was adopted, whereby the Chairman (after 1934) will serve for three years: the first year as chairman in prospect, the second year as chairman, and the third year as ex-chairman. The chairman will have full executive powers, the other two members serving in advisory capacity.

Eliza B. Marquess of the New York Public Library was elected chairman for the 1934 meeting.

——CAROLINE BERNHARDT, *Secretary.*

Periodical Section

THE MEETING was presided over by the Chairman, Mr. Frank Walter. Miss Carolyn Ulrich, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Standardization of Periodicals presented the tentative draft of the reference data for periodicals. While the response from publishers had been disappointing, contact had been made with the American Standards Association which had a general steering committee organized to bring the list of standards to the attention of the publishers.

Mr. Arundell Esdaile, Vice-President (British) Library Association, speaking on "Periodicals in Great Britain" told of the cooperation of the British libraries to reduce the cost of certain periodicals.

The "Periodical Problem Today" was presented in four phases; Children's, Smaller, Special, and College and University libraries. Mr. Frederick Faxon said that the dearth of children's magazines was due to the fact that the publishers did not get sufficient advertising to finance them. Miss Harriet Long presented the results of a six months' survey made in the Oregon State Library giving the magazines which were more frequently used for reference work. In selecting periodicals, the librarian must consider two classes, the general reader and the research worker. Miss Louise Krause said that the business librarian must read and check every day worth while newspapers that are comprehensive and accurate. These must be supplemented by the independent weekly periodicals, those of different industries and the United States government publications. While periodicals are the life blood of the business library, there must be the study of backgrounds represented by a book collection.

Mr. Henry Severance gave three current problems pressing for solution:

1. To adjust the number of titles of periodicals and the cost of them for each of the several departments on a satisfactory basis.
2. To eliminate the lesser used periodicals and to continue where possible, subscriptions to journals which are complete from the beginning or which have a long unbroken run on the shelves.
3. The high cost of German scientific periodicals and the depreciation of the dollar in the foreign exchange.

——SADIE A. THOMPSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

Professional Training Section

A PANEL discussion of the general topic, "Locating the Goal of Library Training", led by Miss Louise Prouty, constituted the program of the Professional Training Section. Participants of the panel representing various types and sizes of libraries, and from different sections of the country, were Ralph Munn; Anne M. Mulheron; Flora B. Roberts; P. L. Windsor; Mrs. J. R. Dale; Anne C. Kennedy; and Lucile M. Morsch.

The Chairman's analysis of the topic and statement of its implications directed the discussion to the following subsidiary questions: The library world is at the moment facing an opportunity and involved in a situation. With the crises in economic organization and the changes in social conditions, possibilities are opening for the expansion and possible revolution of library service while at the same time economic conditions are resulting in drastic curtailment of financial support. How will these two conditions affect the field of library training and library service? Does the trend of changing social and economic conditions indicate a future library service for which we can visualize the qualities of the adequate librarian? How many of the desired qualifications will result from adequate training in the field of professional education? What are the limits of the curricula? How far can they meet new requirements for the ideal librarian? What will be the effect in the field of professional education of some of the forced solutions of

staff problems? Will the present emergency result in a new evaluation of the training class, the apprentice class, and the untrained staff member? Will the library service of the future indicate an extension of professional training?

In summarizing the discussion Miss Prouty concluded that while most of the changes in library service, growing out of a changing economic and social order, were in volume rather than in kind, there were evidences that some definite changes were taking place in the kind of service being demanded, such as for that commonly known as reader's advisory service, and that certain qualities and certain preparation of librarians were being demanded, notably more social qualities and greater subject knowledge. There was indication that both library school faculties and librarians would need to be more alert and adaptable to changing conditions, that there should be greater elasticity in library service and in library training.

In the short business meeting following the program the following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Marie Hamilton Law, Drexel Institute School of Library Service; Secretary-Treasurer, Agnes F. P. Greer, Chicago Public Library Training Class.

——ANNE M. BOYD, *Chairman.*

Publicity Institute

SEVENTY persons from as many different libraries attended the A.L.A. Publicity Institute which was held in the West Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel on the Saturday prior to the opening of the A.L.A. Conference. "Is Adequate Financial Support for Libraries Possible?" was the subject for the morning program, which was based upon Simeon Leland's article on "Observations on Financing Libraries," published in *The Library Quarterly* for October, 1932.

A panel of outstanding personages led in the opening discussion which was followed by questions and remarks from those attending the institute: Chairman, Milton J. Ferguson, chief librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn; Frank L. Tolman, director, Extension Division, State Library, Albany; Carleton B. Joeckel, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; Mary U. Rothrock, librarian, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.; Margery C. Quigley, librarian, Montclair, N. J.; Michael F. Gallagher, chairman, A.L.A. Trustees Section and trustee Free Public Library, Highland Park, Ill.; and Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, International City Managers' Association.

Among the pertinent questions discussed by the panel were: Is the library socially useful and can the librarian prove it?; Is the library economically administered and can the fact be demonstrated?; Is or is not the library up to standard?; Are larger units of service or coordinated services needed for the sake of economy?; Are certification standards a factor in securing better support?; Is the basis for support sound?

The afternoon session was opened with an excellent general summary of methods used in measuring results and informing the community, given by Elizabeth M. Smith, chairman, A.L.A. Publicity Committee. Miss Smith stated that it is important that librarians know what advice sociologists and governmental experts have to give us and that we understand the vocabulary, methods and point of view of governmental research. In conclusion she said:

"My final word might be a plea to keep up not only with one's own professional literature, but the rapidly growing literature in other fields that have more or less direct application to our own problems. Above all, I urge a flexible mind. In these ways we can avoid side-tracking our libraries in this period of rapid development and change."

"The Librarian's Relations With Citizens' Organizations and With Other Public Officials" was the subject of a challenging paper given by Clarence E. Ridley, who had taken a very active part in the morning panel discussion. Mr. Ridley stated:

"I believe that the public library can easily justify its usefulness as a unit of public service . . . . but neither the typical librarian nor his board of trustees is as vitally concerned as they should be about the changing situation in public administration; traditionally, they have held themselves aloof and separate from the city hall and from the public in general. Certainly little progress will be made toward improving relations with civic groups and officials until this attitude is changed. . . . I doubt whether any other branch of government is more vague or indefinite in outlining its purpose and in telling the citizens about its service and achievements than the public library. Your first task, of course, is to sell the public on the services you now offer."

The Institute was particularly fortunate in having Theodore Tefft Weldon, Chicago expert on graphs, present. With a blackboard and chalk he "graphically" illustrated his talk on "Graphic Presentation of Facts" telling the value of various types of graphs and describing how and when each type should be used in connection with the presentation of library statistics.

Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell announced at the Institute that the following publicity material is now available at A.L.A. headquarters: large posters giving the statements of prominent persons on the value of libraries, which have been appearing in the *Bulletin;* reprints of the smaller sheets; the issue of "Leads" giving state wide publicity has been revised and material on "working with the legislature" has been added; and a list of words popular to use for library publicity

entitled "A Little Pedantry on not Being Pedantic" which was prepared by Carl Vitz, librarian at the Public Library, Toledo.

Members of the A.L.A. Publicity Committee met for a business meeting on Sunday afternoon, October 15, and discussed the following subjects in connection with recommendations for future work of the committee: Should there be any follow-up of the Publicity Institute?; Objective for 1933-34; Suggestions for new numbers of revisions of "Leads," a publication of the Publicity Committee; Montreal conference; College library publicity; Training for publicity; and Suggestions concerning the *Bulletin*.

——MILDRED OTHMER PETERSON, *Secretary*.

Religious Books Round Table

THE RELIGIOUS Books Round Table held its first session on Friday afternoon, October 20, 1933, Miss Mary E. Downey, Chairman, presiding. More than one hundred persons were present for this meeting. Business matters on the program claimed first attention. It was voted to have a Continuation Committee consisting of Mary E. Downey, Frank G. Lewis and Julia Pettee to appoint a Chairman and a Secretary who expect to attend the A.L.A. meeting in Montreal. The chairman appointed the following Book Committee for 1933-34: John F. Lyon, J. Ritchie Patterson, Hollis W. Hering, Rachel K. Schenk and H. O. Severance, with Mary E. Downey and Frank G. Lewis as advisors. It was moved and carried to petition the A.L.A. Executive Board and Council to change the Religious Books Round Table to an A.L.A. Religious Books Section.

The group then listened to Miss Hollis W. Hering, librarian, Missionary Research Library, New York City, who presented "Forty Important Religious Books of 1932-33." Miss Hering gave the principles guiding the Committee in the selection of these forty books, stressing the kind of books, such as commentaries, devotional books, books for young readers, and so on, that could not be included as well as those that finally were chosen since they came within the limitations imposed on the Committee. Her paper was followed by discussion which brought out points for future Book Committees to follow.

The second paper was presented by Mr. Theodore A. Mueller of the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress, on the subject of the cataloging of religious books. He confined his paper to the problem of subject headings in religion.

Miss Winifred Gregory, Executive Assistant, A.L.A. Cooperative Cataloging Committee, next told what the Cooperative Cataloging Committee is trying to do in the cataloging of religious books and urged librarians to make wider use of their facilities.

At the second session, Friday evening, October 20, Dr. Edgar A. Goodspeed, Professor of Biblical and Patristic Greek, University of Chicago, gave a most interesting and inspiring address, "Two Galleries of Miniatures: the Rockefeller McCormick New Testament and the Elizabeth Day McCormick Apocalypse." All who saw the excellent slides and heard Dr. Goodspeed's kindly voice explaining the ancient pictures felt that the Religious Books Round Table had been the recipient of a rare gift.

——RACHEL K. SCHENK, *Secretary*.

School Libraries Section

THE SUBJECT for the program was, "The Reading Problem," and this was stressed in the Exhibit Booth as well as group and general meetings.

At the business meeting, Tuesday, various committee reports were presented. Several committees had prepared valuable bibliographies some of which have been and others will be published in the *Booklist* and *Wilson Bulletin*. Reprints and mimeographed copies of some of these lists were sold at the Booth. Two of the most important committee reports were: a Special Committee, headed by Helen Harris, and appointed by the chairman, to investigate the overlapping in objectives and activities between the School Libraries Section and School Libraries Committee, and to outline a policy for adoption; and the report of The School Libraries Committee which concerned a new plan for the editing of the *School Libraries Yearbook*. Both reports were accepted and will appear in full in the A.L.A. *Proceedings*.

The Exhibit Booth under the management of Marie Hostetter, was well attended. The little booklet for distribution, "Fathoming the Fair," compiled under the supervision of the Hospitality Committee, was very popular. The Booth afforded a place for contacts and also the two teas, planned by Mildred Batchelder, Hospitality Chairman. At the latter one not only met those in one's own profession, but authors and illustrators and were refreshed both mentally and physically.

At the Joint session with the Section on Library Work with Children the talks covered: Modern Book-Making, Children's Reading Abroad, Writing Authentic Biography for the Young, and an intimate discussion of Books and Boys.

The General meeting, Friday, was concerned with the library and the curriculum, the rural child and his background and reading needs, and the need of research in the field of adolescent reading. The papers at this and most of the other meetings will be printed in full in library and educational magazines.

There were two large group meetings Saturday with four speakers on each program: one for Elementary, Junior and Senior high school librarians led by Nora Beust—the topic, "Reading and Reading Problems"; and one for Teachers' College and Librarians concerned with the Training of School Librarians led by Helen Ganser—topic, "The Importance of the Teacher in the School Library Situation."

Two breakfast round table meetings were held and well attended: Supervisors and Private School Librarians. Despite the contrariness of the weather there was a large attendance at the dinner meeting at The Chicago Woman's Club, Friday. Miss Winifred Ward's delightful "Dramatic Introduction to Shakespeare" and the charming and amusing scenes presented so effectively by her junior and senior high school pupils, will not soon be forgotten.

The following Tribute to the Memory of Edith Cook for her services in the School Library Field was passed by the Section:

I. This section has again suffered a loss, not to be measured, in the passing of Edith L. Cook. She made a contribution to the field of school library work both in Cleveland and far beyond her own city. Her vision, background and rare insight into human needs gave her ability to understand the work and interests of the high school boys and girls in an unusual way. The East Technical Library of Cleveland stands today as an outstanding example of one of the best school libraries in the country.

II. The entire profession is richer because of her thoughtful presentation of questions of school library administration. Especially notable are discussions of the "Problem of the Combined Study-Hall-Library"; "Vertical File in the Small Library"; and "Library Service in the High School."

III. As a committee member, a collaborator of the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*, and as an officer of the School Library Section of the American Library Association, Miss Cook gave generously of her time.

IV. Her influence was felt by those who were privileged to be her students in the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University and the various summer schools. To them she brought her rich experience, her seasoned judgment, her wide knowledge of the school library field.

V. Her scholarly workmanship and her faithful allegiance to detail revealed her as of the type sorely needed in these days of superficial attainment. Clear sighted courage in the face of tremendous odds could not fail to arouse the admiration of all those with whom she came in contact, while her unfailing loyalty and unselfishness make her loss a personal one to many students and friends who will long hold her name in loving memory.

VI. BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the School Library section of the American Library Association place in its records these resolutions.

MARY R. BACON
MARGARET CLEVELAND
MAY INGLES, *Chairman*

The officers for the present year are: Chairman, Anna Clark Kennedy; Secretary, Maud Minster; Treasurer, Charlotte Smith. The new member elected to the Board of Directors is Mary Foster.

——MILDRED P. HARRINGTON, *Secretary*.

Section For Library Work With Children

THE FIRST meeting of the Section was the business meeting held Tuesday morning, Della McGregor, Chairman, presiding. The reports of the secretary, the treasurer and the standing committees were read and approved. The Membership Committee reported sixty-five new members, in a year when it was felt new recruits did not exist. The International Committee reported the compilation of a list of all foreign children's books which have been translated into English, with the project ahead of similar lists for other countries. The Book Production Committee reported travelling exhibits of new books in the states of Georgia, Iowa, Delaware and Vermont this spring, with the purpose of giving children's librarians in smaller places a chance to see and evaluate juvenile books before buying. Enthusiastic reports were received from all states thus served. The Professional Training Committee gave the summary tabulated from two questionnaires sent out, with the recommendation that this summary be published in a professional journal, preferably *The Library Quarterly*. The report of the Book Evaluation Committee brought up the question of the A.L.A. taking over the publishing and sale of Section book lists. The final recommendation was made that the sale of lists be delegated for three years to one person with a permanent address. The report of the A.L.A. Committee on Library Work with Children stated that there would be no Year Book this year, a sub-committee, Alice M. Jordan, Flora de Giogorza, Gladys English, Julia F. Carter, chairman, having been appointed to look after its future publication. The report also stated the work done on the revision of the Winnetka List and gave Dr. Washburne's suggestion "that the book be kept up to date by issuing a supplement two years from now, another two years later and a complete revision in six years, and that the sub-committee for this purpose be made a standing one, perhaps having one person's term expire each year so as to get a gradual change of personnel." Dr. Washburne

was present and expressed his appreciation of the work already done by the Section with the hope of continued cooperation. Section members are urged to forward recommendations to both Section and A.L.A. Chairmen in regard to Dr. Washburne's request, so that all incoming officers may be informed as to the attitude of membership in regard to continued cooperation. The Section voted to renew sustaining membership of $100 in A.L.A., and to cooperate with the American Association for Advancement of Science in the compilation of junior editions of science lists.

The second meeting of the Section was a joint session with the A.L.A. Library Radio Broadcasting Round Table, Mary Gould Davis, presiding. This was an informal exchange of reports on experiments and experience in library radio broadcasting for children. Those participating in the discussion were Agatha L. Shea, Chicago Public Library; Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter, McGill University Library School, Montreal; Mr. Luther L. Dickerson, Public Library, Indianapolis; Mary Frances Cox, Carnegie Library, Atlanta; Elizabeth D. Briggs, Cleveland Public Library; Marion Fiery, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore; Erdean F. McCloud, Fort Wayne Public Library; Mrs. Ruth Overman Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis; Mrs. John Sharpless Fox, Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, Chicago; Mrs. Katherine Watson, Denver Public Library; Dorothy Gordon, author of children's songs; Judith Waller, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago, and Jessie Gay Van Cleve of A.L.A. Headquarters. The consensus of opinion of all seemed to be the need for a good national children's program, that such a program would be welcomed by broadcasting companies, that the library is the organization to lead in planning such a program and that the Section for Library Work with Children has within itself the expert knowledge of children's interests and children's literature to plan such a program.

The third session convened Wednesday afternoon in the Grand Ball Room. The speakers were Dr. Caroline Hedger, Mary Ellen Chase, May Massee and Mary Gould Davis. At the close of this meeting the Newbery Medal was awarded to Elizabeth Forman Lewis for her book, *Young Fu*. Frederic Melcher the donor of the medal being present for the awarding.

At the Newbery Medal dinner Wednesday evening, the following gave short, informal talks: Elizabeth Forman Lewis, Hervey Allen, Frederic Melcher, Jeanette Eaton, H. M. Lydenberg and Gratia Countryman.

The last session was a joint session with the School Libraries Section Thursday morning; the speakers from the Section being Jeanette Eaton and Julia F. Carter.

The elected members of the Newbery Medal Committee for 1933-34 are Bernice Bell, Louisville; May Quigley, Grand Rapids; and Katherine Watson, Denver.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Chairman, Siri Andrews, University of Washington Library School; Vice-Chairman, Lillian H. Smith, Toronto; Treasurer, Ruth H. Hayes, Boston; Secretary, Vera W. Schott, Wichita.

——MARIAN A. WEBB, *Secretary*.

Small Libraries Round Table

MISS PAULINE REICH, librarian, Cleveland Heights Public Library, presided at the Small Libraries Round-Table, general topic: "A Century of Progress in Library Service." Mr. James A. Howard, librarian of the Hammond, Indiana, Public Library, had as his subject, "The American Public Library, 1833 Versus 1933." Structure and Service, he said, are the two words which best characterize the development of Public Libraries during the past one hundred years. Improvement in structure of buildings has led to decided improvements in service, greatest of which is the use of public library buildings as community centers and library collections as community stimulators. Miss Margery Quigley, librarian, Public Library, Montclair, New Jersey, discussed "Adult Education without a Reader's Adviser." She thinks we must make better use of lists already made up; must make books and information more easily available; must strengthen our information service; must familiarize ourselves with the material in magazines and government documents since our book funds are so limited. Miss Alice Eaton, librarian, Public Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, spoke on "Adventures with Books Old and New." She gave a very interesting talk on her own personal adventures with books. Mr. John D. Cowley, librarian, Lancashire County Library, Preston, England, was the last speaker. His topic was "Library Work in Small Town Libraries under the English County Systems." In England county libraries were started all at once just after the war; the units are much larger than those in the United States and often include towns of 5,000 and up. Collections in these county units are constantly refreshed from the Central collection.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: Chairman, Miss Mary J. L. Black, librarian, Public Library, Ft. William, Ontario.

Canada; Secretary, Miss Edna Giesler, librarian, Public Library, Davenport, Iowa.

——RUTH A. BEAN, *Secretary*.

Trustees Section

THE MEETINGS planned primarily for trustees at the American Library Association Conference, October 16-21, proved of more than usual value to those present. The Trustees' Hour held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5 o'clock started as a series of informal meetings for the purpose of getting acquainted and developed into round table discussions of problems submitted by the trustees present.

The Friday afternoon Round Table was a bigger and better Trustees' Hour resulting in an informing and interesting discussion.

"Library Policies of Tomorrow" was the subject of the panel discussion held at the Friday evening Trustees' Meeting. Harold F. Brigham, Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky, led the discussion with the following participating: Michael F. Gallagher, vice-president, Public Library, Highland Park, Ill. and Chairman, Trustees Section; Dr. Joseph Rauch, trustee, Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky; Clarence Edgar Sherman, Public Library, Providence, R. I.; Frank Leland Tolman, Extension Division, New York State Library, Albany; H. L. Woolhiser, city manager, Winnetka, Ill.; Fred A. Moore, executive director, Adult Education Council, Chicago. The discussion brought out the dual purpose of the library which is both educational and recreational, some emphasizing the present trend toward serious reading on economic and governmental questions, others insisting that the recreational value was paramount. The matter was summed up in a compromise suggestion that the library increase its usefulness in all departments with, however, special reference to trends. What to buy with reduced revenue was met with the suggestions that libraries ascertain what the public wants through soliciting titles from patrons and a study of reactions of patrons in discussion groups; that the librarian buy discriminatingly but in all fields and that the articulate minority be taken into consideration. Apropos of the question of the library's purpose in an era of increased leisure, Mr. Tolman gave the result of a survey made recently which showed no great change in the use of leisure.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, A. D. Thornton, Westmount, Quebec; Secretary, Mrs. Paul M. Woodworth, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

——MRS. P. M. WOODWORTH, *Secretary*.

Visual Methods Round Table

THE VISUAL Methods Round Table was presided over by Miss Gretta Smith, chairman of the committee, and the exhibits authority of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. It took the form of a "panel" meeting, with eight experts in library exhibits seated on the platform, conversing easily on the pros and cons of the subjects before the audience. These were: "To What Extent are exhibits a Legitimate Library Activity?"; "How Far Should They be Expected to Pay for Themselves in Tangible Results?"; and "Is it Possible to Estimate Such Results?" A brief summary of the opinions offered follows.

Miss Smith, "The idea of exhibits in libraries both inside the buildings and in show windows fronting the street is spreading and I have planned this meeting to consider the experiences that libraries have had with them thus far. . . . Library exhibits may be educational, or they may be a means of publicity, or both at one time. There are at least two kinds of exhibits: 1. The book exhibit—made up exclusively of books; 2. The object exhibit—consisting of pictures or objects, or the combination of both, dioramas."

Mr. Brigham, Louisville, "Our museum is the most expansive and expensive kind of exhibit. It is educational, but it is burdensome, and we will be glad when it is separately housed from the library."

Mr. Compton, St. Louis, "I am not convinced that exhibits are not too expensive to install. While we have them, it seems to me newspaper publicity is a better way to attract the non-user of our libraries."

Miss Freeman, Cleveland, "Cleveland aims to tie-up the book with an idea. We aim at timeliness in exposing the appropriate books at the showing of worthy motion pictures, displayed paintings, outstanding world happenings and the publication of the books themselves."

Mr. Lowe, Rochester, "The book ought to be in every exhibit."

Mr. McCombs, New York, "We ought to stress newspaper publicity and pay trained newspaper men to write us up."

Mr. Mason, Pittsburgh, "Every library should have a museum and every museum a library. College men working for degrees could be employed to do library research work."

J. R. Patterson of Chicago described the branch historical exhibits developed in six of the branches of the Chicago Public Library.

——J. RITCHIE PATTERSON, *Secretary*.

Winners Of Membership Award

THE CHAIRMAN of the Membership Committee, Miss Maria V. Leavitt, announced, at the last General Session, the winners of the mysterious award offered to members of the A.L.A. Membership Committee, (1) for the committee member responsible for the state or province showing the highest percentage gain in enrollment of A.L.A. members during the year 1932-33; (2) for the committee member responsible for the state or province showing the largest actual net gain of new or renewed memberships during the same period. There were five awards.

In the first instance—for increase in percentage—the award went to Miss Estelle M. A. Vaughan, librarian and secretary-treasurer of the Free Public Library, St. John, New Brunswick, who represented the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

In the second instance—the highest award for the largest gain of members went to Miss Pearl Hinesley, librarian, of the Public Library of Roanoke, in the state of Virginia.

One province and two states made records which also merited awards: Miss Nora Bateson for Quebec; Miss Christine Sanders for Arkansas, and Miss Wilma Loy Shelton for New Mexico.

Work With The Blind Round Table

THE ROUND TABLE on Work with the Blind was held Friday evening, October 20, with sixteen in attendance. The chairman, Mabel R. Gillis, expressed gratification over the representative group.

The discussion was informal and centered for the most part around the kinds of books librarians for the blind were finding most called for by their blind readers. The demand for more fiction was unanimously expressed. The non-fiction available from the government grant handled by the Library of Congress is of a high order and is furnished in generous quantity. Sufficient fiction is not yet supplied. The Round Table group voted to send a letter to this effect to the Library of Congress. Other needs expressed were for more books on radio construction, theory and use, books of plays both for presentation and for reading purposes, good collections of short stories.

It was the consensus of opinion that more books in Braille Grade I for adult beginners should be printed. Children's primers are not tolerated by adults and there is a decided lack of simple works for grown people who are beginning the study of Braille.

The catalogers present made a plea for brief reviews to be included with embossed books, some of which are difficult to find listed or described anywhere. This necessitates the catalogers' reading at least a portion of the book and this is very hard on the eyes especially when the books are interpointed. This discussion brought out the interesting point that Philadelphia has a blind cataloger.

There was some discussion of the "talking book" machines now being perfected. These machines using especially prepared records on which whole books have been recorded will bring many new problems to librarians for the blind as well as to the readers. The librarians will have to meet new conditions of storage and packing. The readers will no doubt readily accustom themselves to listening to the records, but to many the acquisition of a machine will be a difficulty. This will probably be solved differently in different localities.

——MABEL R. GILLIS, *Chairman.*

Young People's Reading Round Table

THE YOUNG People's Reading Round Table, held Tuesday morning, was presided over by Mrs. Harper Willert of East Cleveland, Ohio. The attendance was so large that more than a hundred people stood during the entire program.

Miss Sarah A. Beard read a paper entitled "Questing Youth of Brownsville." Miss Beard gave a picture of the Brownsville Children's Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and its great success with clubs for adolescents. Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, Editor of *Publishers' Weekly*, in his talk "Books and Young People," spoke deploringly of the large number of boys and girls who are lost as readers of library books at the end of their elementary schooling, and urged greater efforts in keeping alive the reading interest of people in their teens.

Following the luncheon, Tuesday noon, the chairman gave a very brief report on the questionnaire concerning work with young people that was issued last spring.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Miss Muriel Page, Hallam Room, Toronto Public Library; Secretary, Miss Sarah A. Beard, Brownsville Children's Branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

——RUTH STEIN, *Secretary.*

Among Librarians

Everett R. Perry

EVERETT ROBBINS PERRY, who supervised the moving of the Astor collection of books from the old Astor Library to the present New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street, and who has been Director of the Los Angeles Public Library since 1911, died at Los Angeles on October 29 of a heart attack. He was fifty-seven years old.

Everett Robbins Perry

Mr. Perry, who was born in Worcester, Mass., was graduated from Harvard University and the New York State Library School in 1903. He joined the Astor Branch of the New York Public Library in 1906 and, with its director, Dr. J. S. Billings, devised a system of classification of its 900,000 volumes which, with modifications, is in use at the present time.

In 1911, Mr. Perry left New York to become director of the Los Angeles Library, which at that time consisted of a meager assortment of volumes housed in a small two-story building. At the time of his death, the Los Angeles library system was composed of sixty-eight different branches, with a main building recently completed.

He was a member of the Harvard and Sunset Clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Municipal League of Los Angeles, the Pacific Geographical Society and the California Library Association. He was first vice-president of the Los Angeles Association and a director of the Historical Society of Southern California.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lilla Simmons Perry; five children, Richard, who recently has become connected with the Congressional Library in Washington, Caswell, Dorothy, Norman and Beatrice; two sisters, Mrs. Alice Bowman, and Mrs. Edith Barlow, both of Worcester, Mass., and a brother, Samuel Perry, of Redlands, Calif.

Katharine Dame

MISS KATHARINE DAME, Chief of the Reference Division of the St. Paul Public Library, died on September 9, following an operation.

Katharine Dame was born at Lynn, Mass., being descended from the Quakers of Nantucket Island. She attended the public schools of Lynn and was graduated from Boston University with the A.B. degree. Having won a scholarship at Bryn Mawr, she spent a year in graduate work, specializing in history. After teaching in girls' schools at Omaha, Nebraska, and Union Springs, N. Y., she decided to make Librarianship her profession, and took a year's training at Pratt Institute Library School.

She began her library career in 1900 at Cornell University as a cataloger and later was made assistant librarian in charge of catalog. In 1910 she resigned to take a position in the New York State Library at Albany and was instructor in the New York State Library School. During the war she served for a year in the overseas service of the American Red Cross in Italy. In 1920 she accepted the position of Chief of the Reference Division in the St. Paul Public Library, for which her scholarship, technical training and breadth of experience eminently fitted her. In the fields of history and religion she was especially widely read, and gave to the Library the benefit of her researches in these fields.

Miss Dame was a member of the American Library Association, Minnesota Library Associaton, Twin City Library Club, American Association of University Women, Albany Association for the Blind, National Council for the Prevention of War, Church League for Industrial Democracy, Modern Churchmen's Union. She also contributed reviews and professional articles to various periodicals.

—JENNIE T. JENNINGS.

Necrology

MARTHA CONNER, librarian and author died October 30 in Trenton, N. J., at the home of her brother. She was an instructress for years in the Library School of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, resigning in 1931 because of poor health. She recovered sufficiently, however, to head the Library School of Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas, for a year. She was well known for her book, *Outline History of the Development of the American Public Library*, which was used in library schools.

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MRS. KATE BILLINGS WILSON, organizer and first librarian of the Census Library in Washington, now the Library of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, died October 5 at her home in New York City. Mrs. Wilson inherited her interest in libraries from her father, the late Dr. John Shaw Billings, first director of the New York Public Library.

Marriages

ALICE ARMSTRONG, Emory '31, was recently married to George Mitchell of Columbia University.

NETA BARHAM, Emory '30, and John Wellford of Memphis, Tenn., were recently married.

BARBARA BEATON, Simmons '30, was married on August 19 to Mr. Merton Lionel Cotton at South Ryegate, Vt.

MARGARET BELLINGHAUSEN, formerly librarian of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, Milwaukee, was married to Otto Scherr of Milwaukee on July 1.

JEANETTE MOORE BLAIR, Simmons '32, was married on July 30 to Mr. James Clarence Fritz, at Peterborough, N. H. Mrs. Fritz was formerly on the staff of the University of New Hampshire Library.

HELEN H. B. BROWN, Pratt '32, and William H. Duncan, Jr., Pratt '00, librarian of the Brooklyn Technical High School, were married in July.

ELLEN V. BUTLER, Albany '26, was married on October 7 to Mr. Carl M. Stutsman. Mrs. Stutsman is head cataloger at the University of Kentucky Library.

DOROTHY MARIE CAMPBELL, Drexel '30, was married in September to Mr. Herman Francis Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Ball will be at home after September 25, in Montgomery Road, Cynwyd, Pa.

MAXINE CROMWELL, Michigan '28, was recently married to Lee Sack of Jackson Heights, L. I.

IONE ELY, Michigan '27, and Ross L. Dority were married on September 10, 1932.

ROBERT GOODRICH, Michigan '30, and Bermah Rust were married in New York City on October 3, 1932.

CHARLES BEECHER HOGAN, a member of the Yale University Library staff, and Carolyn Crosby were married on August 23.

LOUISE M. HULIN, Michigan '29, was married to John M. Boyd on Nov. 5, 1932. They are now residing at 1156 Murrayhill Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HELEN H. JEWETT, Pittsburgh '33, and Mr. Robert L. Lepper, were married at Damariscotta, Maine, September 6.

LEAH ANNE KELLER, Pittsburgh '30, and Dr. F. Donald Dietrich were married on October 7.

VIVA KEITH, Michigan '31, and James Warburton Begbie, Jr., were married at Shreveport, La., on July 16, 1932.

WILMER LORENZEN, Simmons '31, was married on September 6 to Mr. Donald Whitney Fetters, at Berwyn, Ill.

HARRIET J. MONROE, Pittsburgh '31, was married to Alton D. Schadt on June 12.

MIRIAM OATEY, Washington '29, resigned as children's librarian at Wenatchee, Wash., Public Library, and was married on September 4 to Manley Justin Edwards of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

NELLIE L. PLATZ, Illinois '33, was married to John Frederick Weatherly on June 4.

MARION W. POMEROY, Syracuse '30, was married on June 24 to Mr. William Whitaker at Dalton, Mass.

GERTRUDE PUTNAM, Washington '28, resigned as librarian of the Bremerton, Wash., Public Library and was married to Jesse Storey of that city on August 1.

ABIGAIL RATCLIFF, Michigan '28, and Ray E. Bassett were married in Ann Arbor on August 18, 1932.

GRACE RODMAN, Emory '28, was recently married to Frank C. Bailey of Andrews, S. C.

VICTOR SCHAEFER, Michigan '31 and Agnes Murphy were married on June 21, 1932.

FRANCES EILEEN YORN, assistant librarian at Columbia University, was married to Dr. Tovozo Wada Nakarai, head of the Department of Semitics at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 22.

ELIZABETH DEBELL YOUNG, Pratt '29, librarian of the Demonstration High School of the State Teachers College at Montclair, N. J., was married on August 4 to Mr. Earl Abraham Brubaker, of Lebanon, Pa.

Appointments

LOUISE BANSLEY, Emory '29, is now doing library work in connection with the Child Welfare Association of Atlanta.

NELLIE E. BEHM, Illinois '32, was recently appointed librarian at the Roosevelt High School, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOUISE BENNETT, Emory '31, is librarian and teacher of history at Badin Public Schools, Badin, N. C.

MILDRED BENNETT, Emory '32, is now branch librarian at the North Birmingham Branch Library, Birmingham, Ala.

MRS. LOIS NIX CAMP, Emory '33, is now teacher-librarian at Elf High School, Hayesville, N. C.

MARY CLARK, Emory '33, has been appointed teacher-librarian, Statenville High School, Statenville, Ga.

MARY RAY DOBYNS, Emory '32, is assistant at the Woodlawn Branch, Birmingham, Ala., Public Library.

EMILY DOZIER, Emory '32, is librarian and teacher at Greensboro High School, Greensboro, Ga.

ESTHER I. DUGGLEBY, Illinois '31, has been appointed temporary cataloger at the University of Louisville Library, Louisville, Ky.

MIRIAM EDWARDS, Emory '33, is now librarian at the Carnegie Library of Nashua, Nashua, Iowa.

SARAH E. EVINS, Emory '31, is stack attendant at Emory University Library, Ga.

ADA PAGE FOOTE, Emory '32, has been appointed assistant at Agnes Scott College Library, Decatur, Ga.

JEANNETTE H. FOSTER, Emory '32, has been awarded a fellowship to the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

ELOISE GAINES, Emory '29, is now doing library work in connection with the Child Welfare Association of Atlanta.

ELISE HALL, Emory '32, has been appointed librarian at the South Georgia State College, Douglas, Ga.

WILLIAM G. HARKINS, Illinois '33, has been appointed medical librarian at the University of Mississippi, University, Miss.

CATHERINE B. HODKINSON, Pratt '32, is acting reference librarian at the Morristown, N. J., Public Library.

JEWEL HOGG, Emory '33, has been appointed librarian at Cox College, College Park, Ga.

JOHN HALL JACOBS, Emory '33, is now librarian and history teacher at the Germantown High School, Shelby County, Tenn.

OLIVIA JOHNSON, Pratt '32, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

SARAH L. JONES, Emory '32, is now reviser at the Emory University Library School, Ga.

WINSTON LAMAR, Emory '31, is general assistant at Alabama College Library, Montevallo, Ala.

BESSIE LEWIS, Emory '32, has been appointed librarian of the West End Branch of the Birmingham, Ala., Public Library.

E. WEIR MCDIARMID, Emory '31, has been awarded a second fellowship by the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.

DELLA MATHYS, Illinois '32, leaves her position as reviser in the Library School of the University of Illinois to become reference librarian at the University of North Dakota.

ANNIE MAYS, Emory '32, is now librarian of the Norman Park Institute, Norman Park, Ga.

GLADYS MORGAN, Emory '31, has been appointed librarian at LaFollette High School, La Follette, Tenn.

VERNA MORTENSON, New Jersey '33, has been appointed high school librarian in Manasquan, N. J.

ELIZABETH MULLIN, Emory '32, has a temporary position in the Circulation Department of the Birmingham, Ala., Public Library.

NELL NETTLES, Emory '31, is first assistant, Carnegie Public Library, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MARTHA ORR, Emory '31, is now librarian at the North Georgia College, Dahlonega, Ga.

ARCHER SIMS, Emory '32, has been appointed cataloger of the Alabama College Library, Montevallo, Ala.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, Emory '31, is now librarian at the State Teachers College, Troy, Ala.

VIOLA TANSEY, Emory '30, is doing document and publicity work in the Chattanooga, Tenn., Public Library.

MARJORIE TIBBETTS, Pratt '32, has been appointed to the staff of the Tampa, Florida, Public Library.

EMILY TILLMAN, Emory '33, has been appointed librarian at the Valdosta High School, Valdosta, Ga.

ANNIE BELLE WEAVER, Emory '28, is now librarian at West Georgia College, Genola, Ga.

ARWILDA WILSON, Western Reserve '33, is librarian at the Louisville High School, Louisville, Ohio.

MARION WOLFE, Western Reserve '32, has been appointed assistant librarian, Baker University Library, Baldwin City, Kansas.

LEAH YABROFF, Western Reserve '31, has been appointed high school librarian at Louisville, Ky.

MARIAN YOUNGS, Western Reserve '33, has been appointed librarian of the Miami University Library, Miami, Fla.

Pamphlets and Books

We have listed here descriptions of pamphlets and books which are offered free or for a small charge to librarians. Please mention THE LIBRARY JOURNAL *in requesting material.*

Special Librarianship as a Career. By Ruth Savord, librarian of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York. Sponsored by the Special Libraries Association and published by the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Institute of Women's Professional Relations, Greensboro, N. C. The first of a series on inexpensive pamphlets dealing with fields of work of interest to educated women but of which there is relatively little, if any, information. Price 10¢ each.

The American Wing. With twenty full-page (duodecimo) illustrations of early American rooms and a brief historical introduction by Joseph Downs. Published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Price 25¢ each.

The Netherlands, Its Products and Resources. By Dr. Neil van Aken. A profusely illustrated work dealing with the commercial activities of the country, besides embodying geographical, climatical, ethnological and many other notes. Published by the Netherlands Railways, Chrysler Building, New York. Price 50¢.

Stamp Atlas and Dictionary. With an introduction by Ralph A. Kimble. A wealth of valuable, well-organized information for stamp collectors, young and old. Published by Rand McNally & Company, Chicago, Ill. Price 35¢.

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What the National Recovery Act Means to You. Selections from the speeches of Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the N.R.A., and Grover S. Whalen, Chairman, New York City N.R.A. Committee, with a foreword by William J. O'Shea. Published by Noble and Noble, 76 Fifth Ave., New York. Price 10¢.

Careers for Women. By Catherine Filene. New and revised edition. Complete and authoritative guide to the vocations open to women. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. Price $3.

Periodical Handbook for 1934. Acts as a guide to libraries and individuals when ordering periodicals and answers puzzling questions about periodicals. Offered free to librarians who mention the fact that they saw this note in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Published by The Mayfair Agency, 51 East 33 St., New York.

The Calendar Of Events

November 16-17—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Jackson, Miss.

December 7-9—Indiana Library Association, joint meeting with Indiana Library Trustees Association and Indiana Historical Association at Indianapolis.

Free For Transportation

PRINCETON University Library, Princeton, N. J., offers free for transportation: *Archives of Surgery*, 1929-32, 60 odd numbers; *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 1929-31, 35 odd numbers; *Journal of the Medical Society of N. J.* 1927-30, 50 odd numbers.

Thompson Exhibit At Boston College

THE FIRST public exhibition of Thompsoniana was held at the Boston College Library, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, October 5-8. The exhibit, sponsored by the Catholic Poetry Society of Boston, consisted mainly of manuscripts and rare editions owned by Mr. Seymour Adelman of Philadelphia and brought by him to Boston College. The Adelman collection has been described by Wilfrid Meynell as "the best collection in the world, outside of my own." The beautiful appointments of the Reception Room formed an impressive background for the exhibit, which attracted hundreds of visitors who were amazed by the large number of interesting Thompson items.

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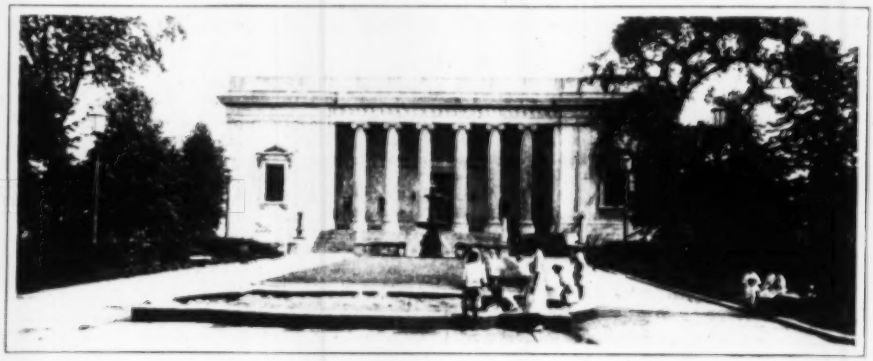

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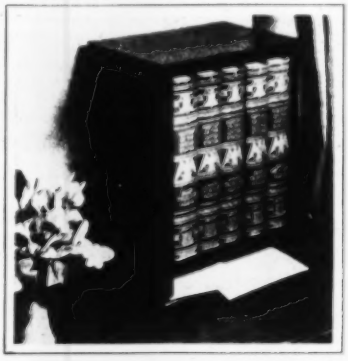

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The story flows on through wars with Indians, through the Revolution and the Civil War. Still the people push forward, never daunted, across the mountains, rivers, plains until the far ocean is reached, building, inventing, creating a new civilization. Here, too, is the story of religion, literature, music, art, architecture, the theatre—all the influences which made our nation what it is.

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